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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

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VOL. XXIII NO. 221 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Abyssinia Pooh-Poohs Italian "Indictment"

Britain Will Protect Egypt

IN EVENT OF WAR IN ABYSSINIA

CAIRO, Sept. 15.

Premier Nessim Pasha issued a statement following conversations with Admiral Sir Charles Forbes second-in-command of the British Mediterranean fleet on the subject of protection for Egypt in the event of war between Italy and Abyssinia.

Sir Charles Forbes affirmed that the British Government was disposed to assure the defence of Egypt.—Reuter.

Official Denial

CAIRO, Sept. 15.

An official communique, published in the Sunday press completely denies the Premier's reported statement regarding Admiral Sir Charles Forbes' conversation.—Reuter.

ASSAM COPIES BENGAL

SHILLONG, Sept. 15.

The Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill came up for discussion in the Assam Legislative Council yesterday.

The special object of the Bill is to deal with prescribed and seditious literature by studying which the inflammable minds of youths turned towards the cult of terrorism. The Bill, if passed, will put the legislation in Bengal and Assam on the same footing.

Earlier Mr. Rohini Choudhuri's resolution for establishing a High Court in Assam was lost by 16 votes against 23. The resolution for the scheme for a High Court to be presented before a Subvention Committee was, however, carried.—United Press.

BEGGAR PROBLEM IN KARACHI

Resolution Before Municipality Urges Inquiry

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

The beggar problem in the city of Karachi has assumed such importance that a resolution has been tabled in the City Corporation recommending the appointment of an Enquiry Committee to submit a report suggesting measures for completely stopping begging on public streets of the City and finding some work for them.

It may be stated in this connection that after the Quetta Earthquake beggars have increased in Karachi in alarming proportions and the streets and roads of the City are literally crowded by them.—United Press.

Bhil Seva Mandal

DOHAD, Sept. 14.

Seven prominent life members of the Bhil Seva Mandal, an organisation working among the Bhils, tendered their resignations, out of which three resignations of Mr. Chunilal Parikh, former Dewan of a State, Sjt. Ishwarlal Vaidya, a doctor and Sjt. Dahyabhai Naik, a graduate of the Gujerat Vidyapith, have been accepted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mandal.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh, who is the President and founder of the Mandal, attended the meeting.

The resignations, it is reported, are tendered due, differences on the policy of the Mandal, which, it is alleged, is drifting towards purpose and cause unconnected with the amelioration of the Bhils.—United Press.

Meerut: A gang of 12 dacoits who stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, two of whom were in possession of unlicensed guns and ammunitions, were sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Meerut, to different terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 years to 7 years.—United Press.

Says, It Does Not Merit Serious Examination

Who Declined To Submit Question To Arbitration?

PROPOSES IMPARTIAL INQUIRY BY EXPERTS COMMITTEE

GENEVA, September 15.

The Italian documents were carelessly drawn up and many witnesses cited were never consulted, declares the Abyssinian reply to the Italian indictment published last evening.

The reply prepared by a French ethnographer M. Griaule says, the error of date in the Italian memorandum of nearly thousand years is sufficient to discourage a serious examination of the indictment. The reply points out, there is no case in the history of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute where Abyssinia declined to submit the question to arbitration when requested to do so by Italy.

COUNTER-CHARGES

The reply accuses Italy of establishing consular posts in the ports of Abyssinia which can only have a strategical interest and stirring up trouble in the army and tribesmen. If the condition of Ethiopia was really as suggested in the Italian indictment, why has no other foreign legation protested against her?

The Italian indictment does not justify the intervention of a foreign Power in Abyssinia. M. Griaule proposed an impartial inquiry by a committee of experts. —Reuter.

WILL ITALY ABANDON LEAGUE?

Mussolini Postpones Important Statement

ROME, Sept. 14.

The adjournment of the League Assembly and the continuance of the deliberations of the Committee of Five are believed to be responsible for the postponement of the more important statement by Sgr. Mussolini announcing a more definite action regarding Abyssinia or on the question of the Italian withdrawal from the League.

The British and French embassies have been surrounded by extra-guards of police and Carabineers. The step with regard to the latter case is believed to be consequent on the general public's interpretation of M. Laval's speech as meaning the abandonment of Italy.—Reuter.

LIBERIAN PROTOCOL MODEL?

GENEVA, Sept. 15.

There is a general disposition not to take the Italian communique too tragically. It is pointed out that the Italian Council of Ministers do not meet until September 18 when the final report of the Council and the Committee of Five should be ready.

It is reliably learned that the Committee of Five among other schemes are preparing a plan based on the protocol offered to Liberia in 1933 providing for the appointment by the League of a Chief adviser, three provincial commissioners and two medical officers to exercise general supervision over the administration of this Protocol although rejected by Liberia was held to be no infringement to Liberia's territorial integrity and political sovereignty.—Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN AND LEAGUE

GENEVA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Omarkhan, Afghan representative speaking in the Assembly detailed the work of national reorganisation in Afghanistan. He expressed full, complete confidence in the League and hoped at the present Italo-Abyssinian differences would be settled with justice and full equality of rights.

TURKISH COASTAL DEFENCE.

Tewfik Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, referred to the military clauses relating to the Dardanelles as grave prejudice to the coastal defence of Turkey and added, in the event of changes occurring in the circumstances determined by the existing treaties, Turkey, would feel compelled to make them subject to the modifications regarding the military requirements of the Straits.—Reuter's Special.

'INDICTMENT' OF ETHIOPIA

GENEVA, Sept. 14.

The Abyssinian Government's reply to Sgr. Mussolini's seven hundred page indictment of Ethiopia presented to the League rejects Italian charges on general lines and reserves the right to reply to specific accusations as soon as detailed information is obtainable from Ethiopia.—Reuter.

ULSTER TO STAND BY BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 14.

"We approve everything the British Government has done and if you call upon Ulster people, they will be with you to a man in any steps found necessary to fulfil the obligations to the league "declared Lord Craigavon in a speech at Bessbrook County Armagh.—Reuter's Special.

PREPARING FOR THE 'INEVITABLE'

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 15.

With the end of the rainy season in less than a fortnight public uneasiness is growing, especially in foreign commercial circles. Italian will air-raid Addis Ababa, directly hostilities begin it is feared it the event of failure of peace efforts. Precautions are being taken to protect the population. Many foreigners and natives are preparing trenches and shelters in their gardens.

The tone of Sir S. Hoare's and M. Laval's speeches is welcomed here but it is considered the time for speeches negotiations is over, and the best thing do now is to prepare as thoroughly as possible for the "inevitable" war.

The Emperor is unwilling to do anything which might embarrass Britain and France, but it is learned the coming week is likely to see important decisions taken by the Emperor with the help of his advisers.

2,500 tribesmen demonstrated this morning before the Palace signifying their rreadiness to fight. Many Government employees are enlisting in the army and women are replacing them. Mobilisation continuing steadily.—Reuter.

AVOID ROWDYISM

Parsi Panchayat Trustees' Appeal To Co-religionists

We have received the following appeal issued by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay:—

"We have already expressed and published our opinion, which is in accordance with that of the great majority of the community, that it is undesirable under present circumstances for Parsi women to appear as actresses either on the stage or on the screen. But at the same time it is entirely undesirable to do anything contrary to law or good manners, as, for example, to indulge in any rowdyism, either inside or outside the theatre, where such a film is being exhibited or even to have recourse to peaceful picketing.

INJURIOUS TO COMMUNAL INTERESTS

Such a course will not only not serve our principal object of preventing such an occurrence in the future, but, for very strong reasons, we firmly believe that it will cause much graver injury to our community. Such conduct will cause friction and bitterness between our and sister communities as well as the authorities, and will greatly damage the honour and dignity of our community, which, it is our very earnest desire to avoid at all costs. Hence we earnestly appeal to all our co-religionists to refrain from such conduct.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1935

We are,
Yours, etc.,
M. P. KHAREGHAT,
HORMUSJI C. DINSHAW,
SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA,
DADIBA N. SAHER,
Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay.

Bombay, 15-9-35.

RATE PAYER CLAIMS DAMAGES FOR ILLNESS IN FAMILY

Notice Served On Calcutta Corporation Chief Executive Officer

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

It is understood that the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, has been served with a Solicitor's letter on behalf of a certain rate-payer claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages, threatening legal action in case the demand is not complied, with.

The letter contends that the family members of the rate-payer suffered various diseases from July 1 to August 10 last, which the rate-payer ascribes to water contamination and for which the rate-payer had to incur a large expenditure.—United Press.

"Jawani-ki-Hawa" To Be Screened To-day

NEGOTIATIONS FINALLY FALL THROUGH

Panchayat Trustees' Appeal To Avoid Rowdyism At Theatre

BOMBAY, Monday.

All arrangements have been made for the premiere release of the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa", produced by the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, this evening.

As is well-known the film has created an unprecedented sensation in the country on account of the opposition it had evoked from a section of the Parsi community in Bombay.

Earnest efforts were made on both sides, it is stated, to arrive at a settlement regarding the screening of the film, and up to Sunday evening negotiations were in progress for buying up the rights of the film, as far as the city of Bombay was concerned.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

Though the negotiations finally fell through, on account of the difficulties experienced on both sides, one prominent negotiator told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that each party was anxious to accommodate the other's view-point, but no solution could be found which would meet all business involved in the production and exhibition of a film.

Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, one of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat and a revered member of the community, told our representative that both parties endeavoured to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, but it was not possible.

Sir Shapurji was throughout Sunday in communication with Sir Cowasji Jehangir and the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, who are both members of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Talkies and who are also on the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat. Both of them are at Simla at present and Sir Shapurji was in touch with them both on the telephone and by telegraph.

Now that the result of the negotiations was known, Sir Shapurji said that he was anxious that the Parsi community would maintain perfect peace and order in the city. In this connection, the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat have issued an appeal to the community to eschew all disorderliness which might defeat their principal object.

Sir Shapurji earnestly hoped that nothing untoward would take place while the picture was on show in the city.

The film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" will finally be screened after a private Press show this morning (Monday), when the Bombay Press will be the first to view the picture after it had come out from the Film Censors.

For the first time it had been revealed that a batch of ladies from one of the foremost communities in Bombay, some of them hailing from a well-known School in the city had contributed to the spectacular dance ensembles which form an attractive feature of the picture.

It is understood that besides the appeal in the Press, urgent appeals were issued by means of pamphlets by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat calling upon the members of the community to observe decorum.

No ugly developments are expected, though all usual precautions on such occasions are taken, it is stated.

ALLEGED SEDITION

Central Zamindar League Officials Arrested

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 14.

Sardar Bhajan Singh and Sardar Channan Singh, President and Secretary respectively of the Central Zamindar League, Kapurthala and Comrade Ram Singh Ajit a national poet, are reported to have been arrested by the Kapurthala State police on a charge of sedition while they were touring the rural parts of the State and organising the agriculturists for agitation in connection with the 50 per cent. reduction in the land revenue.—United Press.

SOCIALIST INTERNED IN VILLAGE

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Comrade Ram Kishan, Proprietor of a Hindu Hotel in Naulakha Bazar and a Socialist worker who was arrested on 1st July along with his two other servants under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and who was kept confined in the Lahore Fort for two months and was eventually released on 1st September, has it is reported, been interned in his village in Hoshiarpur district, where he had gone to see his relatives.

It may be recalled that last time when he was externed from Calcutta for two years the Government allowed him a maintenance allowance of Rs. 25 per month; but now that allowance has been stopped.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION IMPROVES

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

Kamala Nehru's general condition has improved, as a result of increased exudation in the chest which has allowed aspiration to be performed. Her temperature is lower and her reception of food is better.—Reuter.

NEW AVENUE FOR EMPLOYMENT

Training College In Hair-Dressing And Beauty Culture In Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

The advent of the Western Command and other elite from Quetta after the terrible Earthquake, has been responsible for exploring new avenues for employment.

In this connection it is understood that a proposal is afoot for the establishment of an up-to-date College of hairdressing and beauty culture, the only one of its kind in India where it is proposed to impart training in all phases of the art on the same lines as in the best equipped saloons in London and Paris.

In view of the large number of pupils expected to join the College and for the convenience of outsiders, arrangements are being made for a hostel.

This College is expected to provide employment for its pupils.—United Press.

JACOBABAD:—The Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad, has ordered the release of Mir Jafar Khan Jamali and his internment at Sibi, with directions to call at the Police Station once daily.—United Press.

Germany To 'Keep Off'

BUSY WITH HER HOME POLITICS

BERLIN, Sept. 14.

A plain warning that Germany is not likely to be drawn into any general method of collective security in Europe has been given by officially inspired diplomatic correspondence which declares.

"Germany to-day is neither willing nor in a position to use her influence for the improvement of European situation in any other way than the use of a constant endeavour to complete her own reconstruction on a peaceful footing with her neighbours and in calm self-assurance of her regained freedom".—Reuter.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CONVICTED

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14.

Found guilty for intoxicating and attempting to escape from the lawful custody, Private Nalachy Sweeny, a British soldier in the King's Regiment, stationed at Jubbulpore, was sentenced to undergo 18 months' penal servitude by the District Court Martial held on him.

The sentence was, however, at a later stage, reduced to 56 days by the Officer Commanding.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ITALIAN SUBMARINES AT SUEZ

PORT SAID, September 15.

Two Italian submarines entered the Suez Canal this morning.—Reuter.

RUPTURE IS A MATTER OF DAYS

PARIS, September 15.

Press opinion on Sgr. Mussolini's latest step is divided. The "Temps" while admitting that the situation is grave, opines that the Italian communique does not shut the door on all hopes of peace, but rather is a sop to the Italian public.

The "Journal Desdebats" echoes the "Temps" view. The journal warns Sgr. Mussolini that he will alienate his best friends if he does not accept the solution which will strengthen his prestige and satisfy Italians' legitimate claims.

Most other papers take a gloomy view. The "Echo de Paris" opines that rupture between Italy and the League is only a matter of days.—Reuter.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.

The Sub-Committee of Five has been working at the report during the week-end and has practically finished it task. The report is expected be ready tomorrow night or Tuesday morning. It falls into two parts. The first part deals with the Italian memorandum and possibly the Ethiopian reply and the second makes detailed recommendations based on the Paris proposals, filling in details of Paris suggestions and amplifying various points including the question of collective economic assistance to Abyssinia. If the report is not accepted by either side, the Council will have to decide whether to adopt the report under Art. 15 of the League Covenant. If this is done the juridical position will be that in accordance with Art. 12 both the sides are pledged not to resort to war within three months. Should Abyssinia accept the report within that period Italy if she makes war on Ethiopia will be acting in breach of her obligations under the Covenant Art. 15.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a licensed plumber. Apply Bhalchandra & Co., 62, C. P. Tank, Bombay. (4850).

Wanted urgently Motor Mechanics, Spray-Painters, Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S. Nurses, B.P.N.A., Governess, Tutoress, Lady Teachers, and those seeking employments. Royal Service Agency, 369|71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. (4857).

Wanted Secretary Associacao Goana Ltd. Applicants must have thorough knowledge of accounts and Life Insurance. Preference will be given to Goans. Security Rs. 2,000 must be furnished. Minimum salary Rs. 150 plus commission. "Better start to capable person guaranteeing good business. Apply with testimonials by 15th October, 1935, to Chairman, Associacao Goana, Burrows Lane, Bombay 2. (4853).

Wanted an experienced qualified Lady Teacher to coach up children in a respectable Gujarati family. Whole-time Hindu Governess with teaching experience or part time Teacher, of any community from 12 to 4 every day. Please apply with full particulars with copies of references and minimum pay expected to Box No. 4848, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Cashier knowing Accounts. Pay Rs. 50. Applicant able. Deposit Rs. 300, need apply Box No. 4852, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Veterinary Surgeon on a salary of Rs. 60 p. m. Applicants should apply stating age, experience and qualifications to the Dewan, Chhota Udepur State. (1763).

Wanted a Hindu Doctor who is B.A. as a Secretary knowing Hindi language, experienced only may apply Box No. 4837, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Gentleman, 12 years experience, Accounts (Costs), General Office routine and typing, desires situation in any capacity. Capable successful handling any section. Box No. 4846, "Bombay Chronicle"

44. MEDICAL.

Delicious Digestive tablets of Lila Gandhi Pharmacy are laxative tonic. Price Rupee only. Samples enclose four annas. Wisdom Office, Jamnagar. (4856).

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates, Learn for Success—Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy, Broadcasting, Tailoring, Knitting, Weaving. London Diplomas, Hostel seat free. Prospectus on 3 annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Bombay 20. (4836)

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4823).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted.—Agents Wanted for the sale of well-known world-renowned oil engines for Karachi, Sind, Punjab and United Provinces. Apply with particulars, standing, references, etc. Box No. 4843, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deplali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Mr. D. K. Jaisingani, B.A., M.R. S.T. (London), Chief Agent for Sind and Baluchistan for Asiatic Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., desires to take up the Chief Agency of a well-known Fire, Motor and Accident Insurance Co. Please communicate at once. Jaisingani & Co., Rameshwar Mansion, Bunder Road, Karachi. (1765).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the above Company have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 1/8/- per share free of Income Tax and that such dividend will be paid by warrant payable on or after the 12th October, 1935, to the shareholders appearing on the Register on 5th October, 1935.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS AND THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 5th October, 1935, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Dividend Warrants, which will be posted on the 11th October, 1935.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
1778.

TENNIS COURT TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of two Tennis Courts for the Khar Gymkhana. For specifications, etc., apply to the Hon. SECRETARY, c|o Manchershaw B. Chothia and Coy., Solicitors, 14, Hummam Street, Fort.

1769

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED. (Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 25th September to 27th September, 1935, both days inclusive.

MANAGER.

1773

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOORMAHOMED ABDULLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Improvement Trust Leasehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 578 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue forming portion of New Survey No. 25|24 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 58A|74 of Parel and Sewri Division with the tenement and building standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 604 and Street No. 8, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of public Road at Sopari Baug Road and being Plot No. 46 of the Board of the Improvement of the City of Bombay, Scheme No. 31 of Sopari Baug Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the Public Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 63 and on or towards the East by Plot No. 47, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 45.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1935.

AMBUBHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1767

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 319 of 1934.

BAI SHIRINBAI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN & BROTHERS, a firm .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated 7th August, 1935, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the defendants and of (1) Abdul Hussein Gulamhussein, (2) Jafferbhoy Gulamhussein and (3) Shaikhalli Gulamhussein, partners in the defendant firm in the property situate at Sleater Road, outside the Fort, together with the messuages, etc., standing thereon admeasuring 2811 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 13867 and 117037, Cadastral Survey No. 2 of Tardeo Division and Municipal D Ward No. 3684 (1), 3684 (1a) and 3684 (1aA) and Street Nos. 10, 10A and 10AB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 12th day of October, 1935, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

1782

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 910 of 1935.

Bai YESUBAI, widow of Bapu Narayan Mehendale, of Sangli, Hindu, residing at Sangli by her constituted attorney Balkrishna Keshav Juvekar, of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort: Plaintiff.

Versus

SHANKER BALWANT MOKASHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay: Defendant.

To

The Creditors of Sayed Mohamed bin Sayed Nazir, deceased.

PURSUANT to the order herein dated the 5th day of September, 1935, made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the plaintiff abovenamed has on behalf of herself and all other creditors of the deceased Sayed Mohamed bin Sayed Nazir filed this suit against the defendant abovenamed praying: (1) That the estate of the deceased Sayed Mohamed bin Sayed Nazir may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court on the footing of the Will, dated the 28th day of February, 1934 and the plaintiff's claim may be ordered to be paid to the plaintiff out of the same; (2) That the defendant may be ordered to give a full and true account of the property of the deceased come to his hands and his management thereof; (3). That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a fit and proper person may be appointed receiver of all the properties of the said deceased Sayed Mohamed bin Sayed Nazir with power to sell and realise the same: (4) That for the aforesaid purposes all accounts may be taken, inquiries made and directions given: (5) That the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for and (6) For further and other relief.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 16th day of October, 1935.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

This 14th day of September, 1935.
Messrs. AMRITLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

1766

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913, and

In the matter of THE SOCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD. (in liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 23rd October, 1935, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, and, if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 13th September, 1935.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.
Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

1781.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1931 of 1933.

TULJARAM SWARUPSUKH. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABBASBHOY PEERBHOY ADAMJI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale dated 30th August, 1934, and Judge's Orders dated 1st February, 1935, and 5th July, 1935 the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, High Court, Bombay, will put up for sale by Public Auction at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 30th September, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the property standing on Government Quit and Ground Rent land situate at and on the Western side of Mastan Tank admeasuring 297 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1377 of Byculla Division and Street No. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

1770

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Sale of immovable property at Tamker Street on SATURDAY the 21st September, 1935 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the premises by the direction on behalf of Shaikh Husein Shaikh Cassum Ebji who is entitled to a 2|3rd share in the following property and by the direction on behalf of Mahomed Husein Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf Bhuyan, Abdool Rahiman Shaikh Mahmed Shaikh Yusuf Bhuyan, Mahomed Ebrahim Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf Bhuyan and Mahomed Yusuf Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf Bhuyan all minors who are entitled to the remaining 1|3 share in the said property and with the consent and concurrence of Messrs. Keshrimal Vardhichand & Co., Mortgagees of the said 1|3rd share and with the consent and concurrence of Messrs. Motiji Udaji & Co., sub mortgagees of the said 1|3rd share.

All that piece of qquit and ground rent land admeasuring about 133-3|9 sq. yads. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at the East side of the Tamker Street bearing Collector's Old No. 1184, New No. 8348 Old Survey No. 2|2330, New Survey No. 3784 and Cadastral Survey No. 1262 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 121 and Street Nos. 111-113.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Pereira Amin & Fazulbhoy, Attorneys for the Vendors, 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

1776.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW MACHINES.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 SERVICEABLE PRINTING MACHINES WITH THEIR ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from The Commercial Printing Press, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will (To-day) MONDAY, the 16th Sept., 1935, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Press Premises at 105, Cowasji Patell Street Fort:—

1 Quad Demy Machine by D. Payne & Co.

1 Double Super Royal by W. Dawson & Co.

1 Cropper Platen Press 10" x 15 1|2" Power Drive.

1 Cropper Platen Press 9" x 13" Power Drive.

The above Machines are quite serviceable and are being sold to make room for the new Machines. They will be on view a week before the Sale.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY POSTPONED

The Auction sale of valuable leasehold property at the corner of Frere Road and Broach Street, opposite Princes and Victoria Docks, which was to take place TO-DAY has been postponed till further notice.

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OBSERVE SEPT. 25 AS HARIJAN DAY

All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh's Resolution

ELLORE, (By Mail.)

The observance of September 25, the day on which the Poona Pact was signed, as the "Harijan Day" was decided upon by a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh held recently at Wardha. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Satish Chand Doss Gupta and was attended by Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Professor N. R. Malkani among others. Pandit H. N. Kunzru attended the meeting by special invitation.

The meeting resolved that "efforts be made for the co-ordination of the activities of the Charka, Grama Udyoga and Harijan Sevak Sangh and to secure that purpose it is suggested that a Joint committee consisting of the secretaries of these sister organisations be created after getting a constitutional recognition from the Charka and Grama Udyoga Sanghs."

It was resolved that work in the Harijan Industrial Home, Delhi be started in consultation with Mr. G. D. Birla, the President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

A sum of Rs. 1000 was sanctioned as a grant for the shoe department of the Cottage Tanning Institute, Calcutta.—A.P.

UPLIFT OF HARIJANS IN RAJPUTANA

Sevak Sangh's Work In Month Of July

The Secretary of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh sends the following:—

The most remarkable work done in the month under review was a persistent effort made by our workers at Sagwara to make the cultivators of the adjoining villages realize the benefits of cotton growing. This has met with apparent success. Nearly 120 families, for the first time in their life have sown cotton in the current season.

Another work that deserves mention was a valuable service rendered by our workers to the Harijans of Dungarpur in the form of cleaning two of the latter's "Baories" with their own hands.

The third noteworthy work was the establishment of an athletic club at Rajgarh in the Alwar State to train the students in indigenous physical feats.

Due attention seems to have been given towards personal cleanliness of the Harijan students, as also in the matter of weaning them from drink and carrion-eating. The Bansfod community of Dungarpur which had fallen a victim to these evil habits and was leading a very miserable life, was persuaded to give them up for good. This has a marvellous effect. All the members of the community including women in witness of their Goddess Bija-Hari took a vow thot henceforth they would never eat carrion.

The work of reading and explaining Harijan literature to the Caste Hindus and Harijans was also done satisfactorily in most of the centres.

Although the rains have set in, the hardships of the Harijans regarding water supply still continue as before in dry and sandy areas. Efforts to mitigate these had to be made, therefore, at Nagaur, Barlu, Jhunjhunu and Hindaun.

Medical aid was also given to poor and ailing Harijans at most of our centres.

At Hindaun (Jaipur) and Bikaner, the social and economic conditions of about 40 Mehatar families were surveyed.

Propaganda by various means continued to be made against social disabilities despite heavy rains in the villages.

The work of the month received into figures may be summed up as follows:—

Religious:—2 Kathas were recited from the scriptures, 2 Bhajan parties were held.

Economic:—2 Harijans were helped in securing employment, to 248 Harijan children sweets and fruits were distributed, 72 Harijan students were given books and slates etc., free of charge.

Sanitary:—321 Harijan children were supplied with soap cakes free of cost, 304 Sanitary visits were paid by our workers to Harijan quarters, 973 Harijan students were given baths. 1986 Harijan students were made to clean their teeth.

Educational:—One girls' Day School at Dungarpur and one Harijan Day School at Fatehpura (Beawar) were opened. 7 teachers were receiving training at the Sewa Ashram, Nareli. 6 Harijan students were given scholarships of a value of Rs. 46-6-9.

Abstinence:—8 Harijans were persuaded to give up drink, 47 Harijans took vows against carrion-eating.

Medical Aid:—352 Ailing Harijans were given free medical aid, 13 free visits by doctors and Vaidyas to Harijan patients were arranged.

Civic and Social:—40 Harijan families were approached and their social and economic conditions surveyed. 2 Caste Hindus took anti-untouchability pledges. 11 Harijan and 1 mixed meetings attended by nearly 500 persons were held.

Sind Khilafatists Criticise Single-Member Constituencies

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The President of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, Karachi, has forwarded to the Home Secretary of the Government of Bombay, a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Committee on 8th September.

One of the resolutions says that it is the well-considered opinion of this meeting that if single member constituencies are aropted the Government will have to undergo heavy expenses; besides no suitable persons who may be able to understand, appreciate and work the new constitution, will be returned to the Assembly.

Therefore this meeting draws the attention of the Government to the fact that it is very essential for the success of the new constitution that the recommendations of the Sind Delimitation Committee requiring Single Member constituency should be rejected.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute

Need For Revising Time Table And Introducing New Subjects

(By B. B. Joshi.)

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute imparts training in textile technology. An urgent necessity is felt to-day to make this training more efficient and practical so that the students who pass out of this institute can be of greater use to the textile industry.

Cotton Committee Laboratory.

Since the establisament of the technological laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in India investigations on Indian cottons are being carried on scientifically and Textile Education requires to be so adjusted that the students passing out of institutes like the V. J. Technical Institute should thoroughly understand the work done by the laboratory and utilise it for the benefit Industry, if they get a chance to do so. Textile education in England is based on two different lines. In one, the training in textile technology imparted in textile schools to handle raw materials to be treated by the various processes and machines, whose details and adjustments are required to be taught for the production of finished fabric. V. J. Institute trains student on more or less similar lines. The other line of textile education involves scientific investigations on raw materials by the organised trade associations of learned and experienced persons. In India a beginning in such investigations has already been made by the Technological laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and in future more scientific investigations pertaining to cotton industry are likely to develop there.

It is, therefore, felt that some modifications in the methods of textile training should be carried out in order that the investigations on Indian cottons, which have added and have been adding a tremendous amount of scientific literature for the benefit of the textile industry, may be understood by the students.

High Qualifications Required

It must also be remembered that the industry to-day demands textile men possessing sound knowledge of physics, chemistry, mathematics, mechanics, economics, etc., and an intimate acquaintance with the properties of raw materials and processes so that not only would they control the operations of a textile mill more efficiently but would be able to submit more difficult problems to the research organisations, for final scientific solution. The investigations on textile fibres in the world show that textile mills should possess staff that should (1) understand the exact bearing on day to day practice of a new piece of knowledge communicated to him by a scientific organisation and to be ready to modify his own practice if it is found out that an advantage would result, and (2) be skillfull enough to see what problems should be referred to the scientific investigation and what not.

In order to produce such qualified persons to handle textile trade the existing training imparted at the technical institutes like the V. J. Technical Institute is absolutely insufficient and inefficient and deserves to be modified.

Hours Table.

Just to find out what can be achieved to meet the above needs, I will take up the instance of the V. J. Technical Institute, which is the Central Technological Institute of the Bomway Presidency. With a view to make some improvements some minor changes have been effected in the year 1931/2. In order to see how far the instruction is adequate, it is necessary to compare the old hours of working, the amended hours as per 1931-32 calendar of the Institute. The following table has been prepared with this view:—

Hours of instruction during four years in different subjects in Textile Technology before amending the Institute calendar.	Hours of instruction during four years in different subjects in textile technology after amending the Institute Calendar (1931-32)	Percentage increase or decrease after amendment.
Subjects.	Total Hours.	Total Hours.
Spinning lec.	131-1/2	87-1/2 z —43-3/4.—32 p.c.
Weaving lec.	175	112-1/2 —62-1/2.—35 p.c.
Textile Practice	1012-1/2	1100 87-1/2. 8 p.c.
Chemistry lec.	150	75 —75.—50 p.c.
Chemistry Lab.	150	125 —25.—20 p.c.
Applied mechanics	112-1-2	137-1/2 25.—22 p.c.
Mathematics	37-1-2	75 37-1/2. 100 p.c.
Machine drawing	368-3-4	456-1/2 87-1/2. 23 p.c.
Freehand drawing	143-3/4	112-1/2 —31-1/2. 21 p.c.
Steam lec.	75	75 nil nil
Mechanical workshop Fitting	50	50 nil nil
Grand Total	2406-1/4	2406-1/4

The students in the Institute receive 27-1/2 hours training during the working week of five days. The yearly hours of instruction as shown in the above table have been determined by taking 125 working days during the year on an average. So far as the fourth year is concerned the total hours of instruction are only half that of the other three years as the first half the fourth year is spent by the students in the outside practical training which forms a part of the Institute course. Thus it will be seen from the table that the Institute imparts technical training to students for 2406 hours as against 2200 hours during three years and 3700 hours during four years in the college of techology, Manchester, and Lowell Textile School, America, respectively. (The figures for Manchester and Lowell are taken from the article on the "Indian Textile Journal May 1932 on Textile Education in America" by Dr. V. R. Kokatnur M.Sc., Ph.D.

(To Be Continued.)

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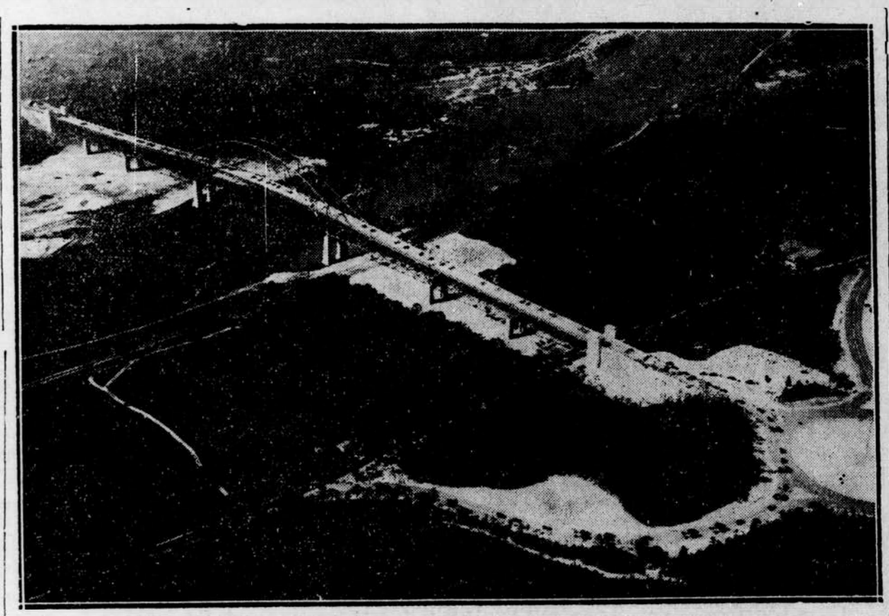

MILLION-DOLLAR BRIDGE:—This aerial photograph is of the new Bridge just completed over the Cape Cod Canal, which was recently awarded the first prize by the Institute of Architects as being the finest and most beautiful modern bridge in America. The cost amounted to Dols 3,500,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The U.P. Government have published the report of the Industrial Finance Committee which was appointed in 1934 to examine the question of financial aid to industries and to consider, 'inter alia,' the suggestions of the Industries Reorganization Committee on the subject. The Committee was presided over by Sir Sorabji N. Pochkanwala, the well-known Bombay businessman and Managing Director of the Central Bank of India.

New Agency To Help Industries

After reviewing the present credit facilities to industries in the United Provinces, they think the Government's attempt to help by means of loans, grants, assistance in marketting products and periodical purchases of indigenous products have not produced any satisfactory results. "A new organization," they say, "is necessary to help new and deserving enterprises and to rescue the established ones at present in difficulties. Government's efforts have so far proved unsuccessful. The new agency should not be handicapped by the difficulties hampering Government. Its methods should be more elastic than those of the existing banks and it should be less exacting than the indigenous credit agencies." They further recomend a joint stock bank called "The U.P. Industrial Credit Bank, Limited" to provide long and short-term credit to major and minor industries.

Marketing Facilities For Cottage Industries

The Committee have done well to point out the evil results of cottage industries having to depend on the middleman financier and plead for what is an urgent need in all provinces—a marketing organisation for minor and cottage industries. They suggest the establishment of "The U.P. Financing And Marketing Company" on joint stock lines with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Other Provinces Must Follow

The Committee, working under limited terms of reference and handicapped as all Government Committees are, has made the two excellent proposals. It is necessary, however, so to organise these two concerns that the small manufacturer derives the maximum benefit out of them. It also remains to be seen whether the U.P. Government accept the recommendations and put them in practice or whether the report is relegated to one of the dusty shelves in the Secretariat.

In any case the Committee has shown the way and the other provinces too must follow if the indigenous and cottage industries are to be saved from ruin.

ALLOYED STEEL FOR AMERICAN RAILWAYS

Steel by the millions of tons has been bought by American railroads, but until very recently almost the entire tonnage consisted of plain carbon steels in a multitude of shapes and forms.

Now the picture is changing and railroads are turning to alloy steels to solve the problem of safe comfortable transportation of passengers at high speed, and economical transportation of freight at any speed.

Nine high speed trains are now under construction. Three of these are being built of stainless steel; three of high tensile, corrosion resisting steel; one uses both high tensile steel and aluminium, and two aluminium.

Other high tensile alloy steels are also being used to an increasingly great extent for freight car building where their low ratio of weight to strength is adding an average of 8 per cent to freight car capacity.

Gross weight of all types of cars is reduced, and pay load increased, because the new steels are so much stronger and more rust resisting than ordinary steels that thinner and lighter sections can be used.

Porcelain Manufacture In Mysore

A GREAT AND UP-TO-DATE FACTORY AT WORK

The Government of Mysore have realised their long-desired scheme for the manufacture of porcelain in the State, and an up-to-date factory is now in full working fettle at Bangalore. Kaolin or china-clay, which forms the nucleus of this industry, is the name applied to white-burning, slightly plastic clays of a very finely pulverulent texture, which are generally considered to be largely composed of the mineral kaolinite—a hydrous silicate of alumina. This deposit occurs more or less abundantly in the Mysore State, and apart from those areas already examined, it has been estimated that obut 2,000 tons of good white quartz are available within a few miles' radius of the factory site, writes "Ajax" in the "Indian Textile Journal."

Apart from kaolin itself, other important raw materials used in the manufacture of pottery are felspar and quartz, of which also large supplies are available in the State. As, however, no pure limestone, that is, limestone free from iron and magnesia, occurs in Mysore, it is proposed to use marble chips in the preparation of glazes. The kiln is fired with coal, and electricity is utilized for operating the machines in the factory.

The factory, as already stated, has been erected at Bangalore, its location being in the neighbourhood of the Jewel Filters and south of the Indian Institute of Science. This site was selected because of its elevation, proximity to the railway and good roads, and the availability of pure clear water.

The factory buildings comprise slip house, manufacturing rooms, kiln, stores and stock rooms, office, etc. The plant consists of complete equipment for washing clay, edge-runner mill for grinding quartz and felspar, ball-mills, screw-blunger, slip tank, filter press, kneading machines, extrusion press, hand presses, electric motors, etc. There is an intermittent, two-storied down-draught kiln. The total value of the buildings and plant comes to about a lakh of rupees. The output of the factory is about 200,000 electric insulators per year.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

A brief description of the manufacturing process employed is given below:—

Raw clay contains a lot of free silica which must be removed before the clay is fit for use. This is done by mixing the clay with water and churning it and allowing the slip to flow slowly through a series of channels about 250 feet in length, where the heavy ingredients like sand, etc., settle down and the clay water flows to settling tanks. After the clay has settled, the clear water is drained off, and the clay left below is dried and stored. Quenched quartz and felspar are separately ground in the edge runner mill, and then they are ground to a very fine degree with water in a ball mill.

The ground material is then transferred to the screw blunger, which contains a powerful agitator. Here the requisite quantity of clay is added and the ingredients are thoroughly mixed for several hours. The clay slip is then allowed to flow into a tank through a wooden channel in which an electric magnet is placed for removing the iron particles. The slip from the tank is then pumped by a membrane pump to the filter press. The filter press is an appliance for removing the water from the clay slip and making it stiffer for further operations. The round slabs from the filter press are then transferred to the kneading machine,

(Continued in Col. 4).

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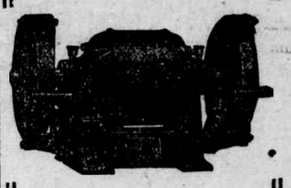

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(Continued from Col. 7).

where the mass is kneaded for about an hour to render it more plastic.

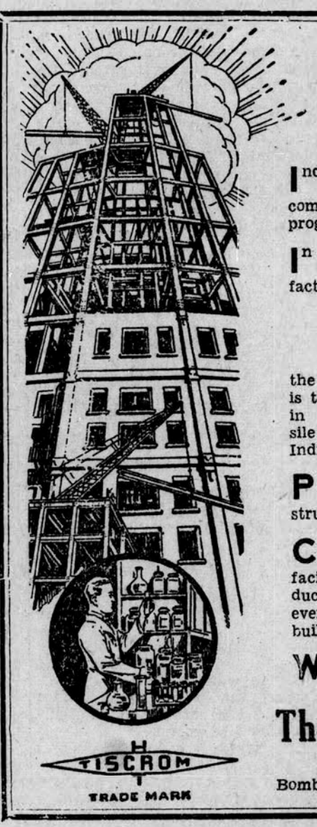
MAKING INSULATORS.

The paste from the kneading machine is put into the extrusion press, from which it emerges in the shape of a cylindrical mass, and is cut into the required lengths with a wire. Each piece is then placed inside an insulator mould made of plaster of paris, and pressed by a hand press. It is then jolleyed and allowed to dry in the mould. The insulator is threaded when it becomes leatherhard. Next, it is taken out of the mould and allowed to dry further. When it is sufficiently dry, it is turned into the required shape. The dried insulators are placed in 'saggars' and fired in the down-draught two-chambered kiln.

The insulators are first biscuited in the upper chamber of the kiln heated by the hot gases from the lower chamber. The insulators when biscuited are glazed, and the glazed insulators are again placed in 'saggars' and fired in the lower chamber in a temperature of about 140deg. C. The insulators are afterwards taken out and tested for their electrical and mechanical properdevelopment in the State, there is a great demand, and which had hitherto to be imported from abroad), the factory has also turned its attention to the manufacture of pottery, and this line will presumably be further developed as opportunity offers, and as necessity demands, in the near future.

STEAMER HULL WEIGHS 30,000 TONS

The hull of the new superliner "Normandie," weighing about 30,000 tons, is built of Siemens-Martin steel. To save weight, existensive use has been made of high-tensile steel. This steel—6,400 tons of it—has been used in all parts of the ship where great strength and rigidity are required to withstand important longitudinal stresses. Special steel framework has been designed to carry some of the decks. There are more than 11,000,000 rivets in the hull. The anchors are of forged steel, the anchor chains weighing 180 tons.



PROGRESS

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Manchester City Gains Leadership In First Division

GRIMLY-CONTESTED MATCH BETWEEN ARSENAL AND WEDNESDAY WITNESSED BY 65,000

LONDON, Sept.14.

At Highbury 65,000 witnessed a grimly contested match with very fast opening exchanges full of incident though not specially clean. Later both sides were responsible for delightful movements.

Rimmer opened the account for Wednesday after 21 minutes play and Drake equalised. After the interval Arssenal made vigorous attacks and Milne put in their second goal in the third minute. Rapid end-to-end movements characterised the play thereafter and Palethorpe sent in an equaliser.

LIVERPOOL IRRESISTIBLE

Liverpool were irresistible Hodgson Howe scoring within twelve minutes of the start. Carr later put them further ahead. Grimsby responded through Cravan. Five minutes after resumption Hodgson scored the fifth goal Howe increasing shortly after. The Government defence now became unsteady, Johnson netted Lverpool's seventh goal Dyson reduced the margin.

The match between Middlesbrough and Brentford was played before 40,000 biggest attendance for many years. The Brentford team included four former Middlesbrough players. Middlesbrough were often dangerous but Brentford doggedly defended and the later attacked desperately leading to the most fierce but fruitless struggles in front of Middlesbrough goalmouth.

Thirty-five thousand witnessed fast and even football at stoke. The home team unsuccessfully exploited an offside trap. After the recess, Davis scored for Sunderland. Galacher headed in the second goal nine minutes later.

Playing a well-balanced game before 30,000 Manchester City gained leadership in the first division, Bray Toseland and Tilson scored for them before the interval. In the second half, Swift made several miraculous clearances for Manchester but eight minutes before the finish Guest netted for Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL BEAT WESTHAM

Blackpool defeating Westham in the presence of 25,000 maintained Second Division leadership. Ten minutes from the start Finan opened the score and after 20 minutes' uneventful play, Oram added a second. The Blackpool forwards were nippy in the second half, Parr an amateur winger scoring almost immediately.

On resumption Westham replied through Marshall but Finan increased the margin.

Charlton settling down in their new sphere, Allen headed in their first goal followed by Boulter but Hull equalised through Holmes and Oakes (own goal) before the interval. Welsh was responsible for the other two goals the second whereof was scored three minutes before the end.

Coventry scored two goals in seven minutes through Bourton and Lauderdale, Exeter livened things up after the recess and McArthur scored for Exeter but Fitton headed in and put Coventry further ahead. Tranmere strengthened their position in the Northern Section.

Play in the first half, resolved itself into a strong defensive battle, neither side scoring. MacDonald netted for Tranmere ten minutes before the finish. Parker's equaliser was disallowed as offside.—Reuter's Special.

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Lancashire Cup First Round

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The following are the Northern Union Lancashire Cup first round results:

Leigh 4 Broughton 2; Liverpool 7 Salford 14; Rochdale 5 Oldham 7; Sthelensre Creation 17 Barrow 5; Swinton 2 Warrington 2; Wigan 6 Widnes 5.

YORKSHIRE CUP FIRST ROUND

Bramley 8 Leeds 37; Castleford 8 Dewsbury 11; Featherstone 9 Hull Kingston 2; Huddersfield 37 Bradford 4; Hunslet 18 Acton and Willssden 5; Hull 18 Batley 2; Keighley 7 Halifax 5; York 6 Wakefeld 2.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The following are the league football results:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 2 Sheffield Wednesday 2; Astonvilla 5 Preston 1; Blackburn 3 Westbromwich 1; Bolton 2 Everton nil; Chelsea 1 Leeds nil; Huddersfield 1 Derby 1; Liverpool 7 Grimsby 2; Manchester City 3 Birmingham 1; Middlesbrough nil; Brentford nil; Stoke nil Sunderland 2; Wolverhampton 2 Portsmouth nil.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 3 Burnley 1; Blackpool 4 Westham 1 Bradford City 1 Portvale 1; Doncaster 1 Bury nil Hull 2 Charlton 4; Newcastle nil Manchester United 2; Norwich 1 Leicester 2; Nottingham Forest 2 Swansea 2; Plymouth 2 Fulham nil; Sheffield United 1 Tottenham 1; Southampton 3 Bradford nil.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)

Brighton nil Swindon 2; Bristol City 4 Millwall 1; Clapton Orient 2 Bristol Rovers nil; Crystalpalace 2 Bournemoth nil; Exeter 1 Coventry 3; Newport nil Cardiff nil Northamton nil Luton nil; Queenspark Rangers 5 Aldershot nil; Reading 1 Gillingham nil; Southend nil Nottscounty nil; Watford 2 Torquay 2.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Barrow 1 Crews 1; Carlisle nil Tranmere 1; Hartlepools 2 Gateshead nil; Lincoln 1 Chester 1; Mansfield 4 Darlington 2; Newbrighton 2 Stockport nil; Rochdale 2 Southport 1; Rotherham 2 Halifax nil; Walsall 1 Chesterfield 1; Wrexham nil Oldham 1; York Accrington 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(First Division).

Airdrieonians 3 Aberdeen 4; Arbroath nil Hamilton 1; Ayr 1 Hearts 3; Celtic 4 Albion nil; Dundee 4 Clyde 3; Dunfermline 2 Queenspark 2; Hibernians 1 Rngers 1; Motherwell 3 St Johnstone nil; Partick 2 Kilmarnock nil; Thirdlanark 2 Queen of South 2.—Reuter's Special.

Bradford Beat Manchester

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules today.

Blackheath 3 Rosslynpark 3; London Irish 6 Portsmouth Services nil; Old Paulines 20 Guyshospital 9; Wasps 12 Harlequins 31; Bedford 26 Bath 8; Cardiff 11 Bridgend 6; Coventry 14 Rugby nil; Gloucester 21 Lydney 3; Leicester 38 Penarth nil; Manchester 3 Bradford 14; Swansea 8 Bristol nil; Newport 11 Abertillery nil; Weston Supermare nil Illanelly nil; Devoncornwall 6 New Zealand 35.—Reuter's Special.

HOLLAND SKITTLED OUT FOR 99

S. Africa Scores 181 For 5

(Special Cable).

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14,

The match between All-Holland and South Africans has commenced.

All-Holland are all out for 99 (Crip four for 25). South Africans have made 181 for five (Nourse 55).

HINDUSTHAN CUP TOURNAMENT

Wanderers Beat B. K. Samaj By Large Margin

The Wanderers Football Club met the B. K. Samaj on Saturday at 4-30 p.m. and defeated them by eight goals to one. The Wanderers considerably strengthened their side. They took a lead in the initial part of the game through York their centre forward, who dribbled the ball into the net. The same player scored the second goal in succession and put his side ahead.

Ramnathan, the centre forward of the Samaj next scored the only goal of his side. Shantaram, the right inside of the Wanderers accounted for their third goal. All these scores were before the lemon time.

With three goals in favour and one against the Wanderers changed their sides. As they had already made their position secure, they made a brilliant finish in the second half. They scored five more goals through Shantaram, Krishna and Yorks.

The B. K. Samaj, though defeated by a huge margin, their team work was not so bad as the result suggests. Their tricks with, the ball and the control over the game were not less praiseworthy.

Result:—

Wanderers F. Club .... 8 goals.
B. K. Samaj ..... 1goal.

THE TEAMS.

Wanderers F. Club:—Choudhury, Pramlal & Abreu; Mehta, Dadu and S. Ghose; J. Choudhury, Shantaram, York, Krishna and Jimmy.

B. K. Samaj:—Willy, Mendon and Ramchandra; Rasu, Sallan and Kittu; Gopalkrishna, Mani, Ramnathan, Rajan and Suppan.

Referee:—Mr. Terry.

Saturday's Play

The second game of Saturday was between the Texaco and the Bhoiwada F. Club at 5-30 p.m. The Bhoiwada F. Club was formed of Young boys only, amongst whom a few are even within their teens. The boys though defeated by a big margin of six goals to nil played a good game. They took the beautiful chances to score in the first half, but were unlucky to loose the points. The ground was very unfavourable to them as they had to play against a booted side in incessant rain throughout. Their Young Custodian kept the score under check.

The Texaco opened their score through French, their centre forward in the first opening of the score and Adam, the inside right, added the second goal in the first half.

With the change of sides French scored the third goal for his side. The boys troubled the Texaco all the time with the ball. They too took equal chances for score but with the exception of their poor shooting, their short passing game was appreciated by all.

Before the finish, Adam, Robertson and D. Argone of the Texaco scored one each.

Result:—

Texaco ..... 6 goals.
Bhoiwada F. Club .... 0 goal.

THE TEAMS.

Texaco:—Woods; Web and William; Ford, Robertson and Adolphers; Sullivan, French, Adams, D'Argone and Thomas.

Bhoiwada F. Club:—Gupte, Vithal and Kadam; Parashuram, Salasker and Anand, Oam, Hatode, Govind, Bhujang and Jadhav.

Referee:—Mr. Nair.

BRITISH CHAMPION'S WALKING RECORD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 14.

British walking champion A. A. Cooper created a world record covering 5000 metres in 21 minutes 52 2/5 seconds.

The previous record was held by Schwab (Switzerland) who covered the distance in 21 minutes 59 seconds.

FITTING FINISH TO MEMORABLE TOUR

Gupta On All-India Hockey Team's Achievements

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"This is a fitting finish to a most memorable tour", observed Mr. P. Gupta, Assistant Manager of the All-India Hockey team commenting on yesterday's match against the Madras XI which the tourists won by 17 goals to love.

He added: There is a wrong notion in India that hockey in New Zealand and Australia must have been poor and that is why Indians were able to score 22 and 24 goals. This match against the Madras XI which is admittedly one of the best presidency sides will unmistakably show that this All-India Team is a great combination, good enough to give a close run to any first-class team in India."

Referring to Dhyan Chand's reaching the 200 mark, Mr. Gupta said: "It is a unique distinction in hockey of which anybody would be proud."

MANAVADAR RULER'S APPRECIATION

The Associated Press is informed that the Ruler of Manavadar has presented a parker fountain pen to each of the members of the All-India Hockey team and camera to the captain of the team, Mr. Dhyanchand as a token of his appreciation of the team's achievements.—A.P.

WOMEN GO 'HOCKEYING'

Preparations For Record Winter Season

NEW DELHI, Sept 12

(From Our Correspondent)

The coming winter season bids fair for an extension of sporting activities in Delhi. The visit of the Australian Cricket Eleven is eagerly awaited for and the pitch at the Feroze Shah Kotla ground has been renovated. The All Delhi Athletic Championship has been fixed to be held in November at the Irwin Stadium.

Among the pleasanter side of sports at Delhi, the women's hockey enthusiasts have made preparations for a record season. Preparations are also being made for holding a women's Hockey League.

With the Olympic meeting to be held in Delhi in November it is practically certain that more girls will take an active interest in athletics. The programme provides for both track and field events and the management have set apart a day for Purdah ladies for participating in the championship;

The Delhi and District Cricket Association has arranged for visits of outstation teams to be seen in action here against local sides. This move of the Association has been generally acclaimed for the best advantages of the local players who have very little to say of their performances in the past against strong outside combination.

The Jubilee tournament will be held in November next and in January 1936. There will also be the Rcshanara tournament which attracts many well-known teams and players from different parts of India.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN GANDHI JAYANTI

Workers' Meeting Discusses Plans For Celebration

Popularisation of village products will form an additional activity during the forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations in the City.

Meeting of workers interested in the development of village industries was held on Sunday evening at Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar. More than 20 workers were present including Shrimatis Goshiben Captain, Lilavati Munshi, Hansa Mehta, Jaishri Raiji, Lilawati Banker, Nirmalaben, Sjts. Laxmidas P. Ashar, Swami-Anand Shoorji Vallabhdas, Babubhai Moolji and Vithaldas Purshottam. There was a lively discussion in regard to the lines on which the activity was to be concentrated.

A proposal that village industrial products must be effectively displayed at the Exhibition which the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are organising for the Jayanti was agreed to unanimously. It was also decided to invite messages from Congress leaders to be broadcast through the press appealing for popular support to the rural worker and the village craftsman. The propaganda will be supplemented by handbills.

A suggestion that the All-India Village Industries Association should issue Hundis which would enable holders to purchase khaddar and other village products at Khadi Bhandars and certified A. I. V. I. A. shops provoked a debate. It was pointed out that the sale of Hundis did not produce the same propaganda effect as the hawking of Khadi and that further the Hundis in the past had given opportunities for undesirable commercial practices..

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Another objection was raised when it was represented that the sale of Hundis for Khadi as well as the A. I. V. I. Products will result in Khadi sales suffering a diminution. It was agreed that whatever portion of the Hundis was diverted to the purchase of "Karad" and Ghani pressed oil it could only be at the expense of khaddar. After the discussion the proposal to issue Hundis was dropped.

Public meetings in various parts of the City, parade of village products in a decorated lorry and a procession were other suggestions that were discussed. For the parade it was felt that a Rath or a specially decorated khatara would be more appropriate than a lorry.

Further steps that are to be taken in this connection will be considered at a Committee meeting which will be held during the course of the week.

Observe Truth, Tolerance And Non-Violence

MR. BHARUCHA'S APPEAL

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

According to the latest news appearing in to-day's "Kaiser-i-Hind," an eleventh hour effort is made by the Sheriff of Bombay. Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, to bring about an amicable settlement between the Committee of the Federal Council and the Directors of the Bombay Talkies Ltd. Sir Shapoorji is reported to have presented the Committee's offer of rupees twenty thousand for buying off their right to screen the controversial film in Bombay, and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw is reported to have asked for rupees fifty thousand. Whilst we wish all success to these negotiations, let us at the same time take all possible precautions to preserve peace and good will amongst all the communities in this City.

TO MY CO-RELIGIONISTS

Let me tell them very plainly, that

(1) Whilst we welcome the change of their mentality regarding the methods of agitation and representation;

(2) Whilst we welcome their slogans for boycott etc.;

(3) Whilst we welcome their resolution for mass demonstration, procession and picketing.

(4) Let them clearly understand, that these should be perfectly peaceful and non-violent;

That these procession, demonstration or picketing should be led by men, who are by temperament and training absolutely cool, collected, tolerant and non-violent, despite all provocation.

(6) Unless the Federal Council has such tried and recognised leaders, who can guide and control their own crowd, it would be hazardous to arrange mass processions, demonstrations and picketing at the Theatre.

(7) Pious resolutions are one thing, and their effective execution is another.

And my co-religionists will be well advised to observe perfect peace and non-violence at all costs.

(9) My co-religionists, don't be provoked and don't be upset, if your entreaties are discarded. For, forget not the facts, that many of you have discarded such entreaties in the past and walked into foreign cloth shops and bars!

(10) So bear in mind all the circumstances; don't take risks and don't commit imprudence and violence in any case or event.

TO MY COUNTRYMEN.

Last week, I have placed before you the view-point of the majority of Parsis as regards their opposition to inter-communal marriages and appearance of girls on stage or screen. You have read of their huge protest meeting and their fiery outbursts, which I have already deplored. They are thinking of taking out huge procession and even do picketing at the theatre. May I appeal to your sporting spirit to appreciate their sentiment, and to avoid all friction by your tolerance?

TO THE AUTHORITIES.

Let them also understand the Parsi sentiment, and deal with the procession or picketing with that gentleness, tactfulness and sweet reasonableness as characterise the London Bobby.

Whilst maintaining our freedom, let us all observe Truth, Tolerance and Non-violence, to-day and ever more!

WHO SHOULD GO TO ENGLAND WITH CRICKET TEAM?

Major Naidu's Tips To Selection Committee

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

"I think the supreme moment of my career was at the Bombay match between Indians and the M.C.C. when I scored 153 runs including 11 sixes and 13 fours. I think that was the best display I have ever made."

So said Major C. K. Naidu in an interview to the Associated Press at Karachi, covering entire field of cricket—the recent victory of South Africans over Britain, the proposed Australian tour, qualifications of the personnel of the Indian team to Britain and the part he has played in Indian cricket including intimate personal touches about himself.

He said he liked very much the first Test between England and India at Lords in 1932. There he found the Indian side putting forth the best effort in the face of a difficult situation. "I have never handled a team with greater ease and I am grateful to them for it. I can play any nation in the world if such a team is given to me—there was wonderful understanding, perfect team work and smart fielding and the match was one which simply inspired me." "This test was the birth of Nissar," and it was also a landmark in Indian cricket history.

HIS FAN MAIL.

Major Naidu disclosed that he was having his own fanmail from admirers and cricket fans from all parts of the world including Great Britain and members of both sexes. Among Indian boys, some ask for autographs, some for a copy of my photograph, but most always for a used bat. Some youths ask for instructions and advice: sometimes they proffer advice which I take in the spirit in which they are meant—imps they are! Very often they select our teams for us, and the most striking part of it is that their choice is sometimes superb. How I wish the Selection Committee consists of some of these youngsters, for the uncanny knowledge of players and their merits they display!

"Several times, they give me warnings too. 'Sir, you play for the gallery' protests an enthusiast the gallery' protests an enthusiast. Another hopeful urges: "Play your game:- you must score a century."

FAIR SEX WANTS CENTURY.

Members of the fairer sex usually express their disappointment when he fails to put up a good display and nothing less than a good century satisfied them. "Once I was out hunting with the Maharaja of Indore when I was surprised to receive a letter from a girl-fan. "Now that you are in the jungles, you will have more time to read my letters," and I may tell you she is a fine cricket critic and the letter she wrote was one of the most intelligent ever addressed to me. Whenever queries are addressed to me asking for suggestions as to how to develop their cricket, my one advice is 'Play cricket as it should be played' and develop you originality.' No cricket coach in India should curb one's original aptitudes but try to develop it into score getting strokes. My father used to advice me to develop my own strokes. Even footwork was taught to me with mechanical regularity and precision for a long time.

BALANCED SIDE.

Discussing South Africans' recent successes in the Tests, Mr. Naidu said that from the accounts appearing in the papers, South Africa must be a very well-balanced side. It appeared to him that it must be an ideal batting side. Fielders had great support from bowlers some of whom were very successful. Individually they may not appear to be gigantic but together they worked as one man and deserved all the success they enjoyed. This combination was full of potentialities for the future.

CORRESPONDENTS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

He then dealt with the responsibility that rests on correspondents and their organs in the matter of developing local talent instead of blighting it by hasty and unmeasured criticism. He had nothing but praise for English correspondents who when a player missed an easy catch in slips, would just mention that the batsman was missed in slips, while if he brought off a fine catch, prominently mentioned his name as being successful in dismissing the batsman. Major Naidu urged that nothing should be said which will kill the enthusiasm, originality, or zeal of the youthful aspirant "Destructive criticism even if the reported is a good player himself, should be tabooed." He held up the Manchester Guardian as the model for budding sporting correspondents.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

The next topic was the selection of an Indian team to visit England. Major Naidu said a great responsibility rested on the shoulders of the selectors. "From past experience," he said, "I should say that the team must have certain definite qualifications. The three aspects of the game, batting, bowling and fielding, must be clearly kept in view and every candidate chosen must excel in at least two departments. What I call a 'match temperament' is also of the essence of success, as well as behaviour and character. The team to visit England should include two wicket keepers, two fast bowlers, two medium-two slow and two lefthand bowlers and the rest should be excellent fielders Major Naidu was naturally reluctant to suggest the personnel himself, but if a team should satisfy the exacting qualifications he has set before the selectors, the following 18 names do not appear to be very wide of the mark: Duleepsinhji; Nawab of Pataudi; Major C. K. Naidu; Wazirali; Merchant; Amarnath; Nissar; Amarsingh; Naoomal; Baqa Jilani; Palia; Lalsingh; Mushtaqali; C. S. Naidu; Navle; Meheromji Puri and Mahammad Ibrahim.

DIAGRAM OF FIELDING.

Major Naidu suggested some alterations in the scoring book, which he said should give a clear idea of the performance not merely of the batsmen and bowler but also of the fielder. At present the score book does not do so. A fielder saving a certain four, for instance, is not given credit in the book for his performance. Though a bowlers analysis has been saved by the fielder, nothing is said about this exploit. A diagram of fielding side should be incorporated in the book so as to represent correctly the achievements of not merely batsmen and bowler but also of the smart fielder."

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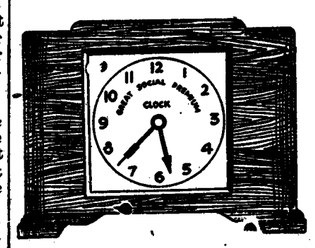

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 4, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 17, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 10, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 42m.
Hightide: 1-56; 13-55.
Lowtide: 7-46; 2-04.
Harwood League: City Police vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. Durhams 11 vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.
Executive Committee meeting of Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee, Congress House, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lecture on Science: Mr. S. M. Mehta will address on "Glass", C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 17.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 19.

B. P. C. C. Council meeting, Congress House, 7 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, September 22.

B. P. C. C. meeting, Congress House, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY QUETTA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the above Union, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the office of the Union 134, Medows Street, Fort.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

The Hindi Classes conducted by the "G" Ward Congress Committee will be re-opened after the examination vacation to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. as usual.

Those who wish to attend either Prathama or Madhayama classes are requested to register their names early.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST TWO DAYS
SIR SEYMOUR HICKS
IN
"MR. WHAT'S HIS NAME"
SNAPPY & HUMOROUS
WEDNESDAY
"THE MYSTERY OF WAX MUSEUM"
ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOUR

THE CAPITOL
To-day & To-morrow Only
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A drama of the flaming dangers of Love!

NARAYANA GURU-SWAMY ANNIVERSARY

The Hon. Secretary of the "Brahma Shri Narayan Paramahansa Memorial Committee" writes:—

The seventy-ninth birthday anniversary of His Holiness Shree Narayana Guruswamy was celebrated at Readymoney Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay on Thursday last by the members of the Committee.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujarati of Gathat Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasha Ha 31) strophes 5—7.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, and the Philosophical Association of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Mr. S. M. Mehta, will give a lecture in Gujarati on "Glass" today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. The lecture wil be illustrated by lantern slides.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Otranto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 9-30 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

A meeting of the Indian League of Nations Union, Bombay Presidency, will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m., in the office of the League of Nations, Indian Bureau, Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will speak on "The League of Nations as I would like it organised". The meeting is open to the public.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, M.A., will speak on "The Life Work of the late Mr. Khurshedji Rustomji Cama"; the criticisms which it evoked, the effects it produced on the manners and customs of the Parsis.

BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Press Owners' Association "Talks on Printing" will be led by Mr. D. S. Yande (Indu Prakash Press), Mr. V. P. Pandharkar (Tutorial Press) and Mr. D. Phadke (Arunodaya Press), at the Forbes Sabha Hall, Congress House Lane. to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. All those who are interested in the Graphic Arts are invited.

ANJUMAN TEAM FOR GILES SHIELD

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School will be represented by the following team in the match against the Bharda New High School for the Giles Shield, on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground, Kennedy Sea Face, today (Monday), at 10 a.m.:—Abdul Azim (Capt.), Shaikh Anwar Ahmed, Ismail Hussain Premji, Yousuf Ismail, Shumsud-Din Adam, Abdul Qadir, Ghulam Ali Siddeeque. Hussan Ali Chagan, Ibrahim Mohamed. Rahimtullah, Ahmed Ali Hassim Khairaz, Abdul Mannan, Abdur-Rahim Mohamed, and Mehar Ali Jaffar.

Alleged Violation Of Sharda Act

(From A Correspondent).

NARSANDA, Sept. 11.

Complaints have been filed in the court of the District Magistrate of Kaira under the Child Marriage Restraint Act by Mr. Venibhai Prabhudas Patel, Secretary of the Gujarat Patidar Yuvak Mandal, under the Sharda Act against the relatives of two youngmen who were married, their respective ages being 17 and 13 1/2.

Preliminary inquiries will be carried out in the court of the Resident First Class Magistrate at Nadiad.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE: "Mr.—What's His Name" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "The Flame Within". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "In Caliente". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Chandrasena". Daily Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA: "Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER: "Bal-Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
GLOBE: "Red-Letter". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SWASTIK: "Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY: "Life is a Stage". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "The 39 Steps". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Wolf Dog". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE: "Affairs of Cellini". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "The Devil Horse". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Marathi Bhajan: H.M.V.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
6 p.m. Indian Programme. Recorded Hits. A Programme of latest Gramophone Records.
6-15 p.m. Light Music. Inayat Hussein of Atroli.
7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pundit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude.
9-15 p.m. Talk—"The Week's Sport". By A. G. A. Norman.
9-20 p.m. The Da Costa Trio. Ivy Da Costa Pianoforte. Norman Da Costa, Violin. Hubert Da Costa, Violoncello. (1) Trio—'Sonata', Op. 137. No. 1—'Schubert'; (a) Allegro, (b) Andante. (2) Trio—'Valse Bluette'—'Drigo'. (3) Piano solo—'Arabesque',—'Debussy'. (4) Trio—'Andante' from Trio in D Minor, —'Mendelssohn'. (5) Trio—'Serenade',—Pierne'. (6) Violin solo—'Berceuse Barns, (7) Trio—'Memories',—'Da Costa'. (8) Cello solo—'Berceuse De Jocelyn',—'Godard'. (9) Trio—'Melody in F',—'Rubenstein'. (10) Piano solo—'Nocturne' 'Op. 32 No. 1.—'Chopin'. (11) Trio—'Caucasian Sketches'—'Ivanoff'.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteaway; conducted by Peter Montgomery.
8-00 p.m. The Short-Wave Follies. A concert party entertainment presented by Ronald Hill and William MacLurg.
8-45 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London.
9-15 p.m. Ballad Concert. Ceinwen Rowlands (Soprano) and Henry Gill (Baritone).
9-45 p.m. Dance music.
10 p.m. News.
10-20 p.m. Dance music (contd.)
10-30 p.m. Close down.

Case Against Solicitor Withdrawn

When the case against Mr. Kothare, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, came up for hearing before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur at the Esplanade Court, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. Karimuddin Imamuddin, the complainant stated that he did not wish to proceed with the case.

Mr. Ferreira appearing for Mr. Kothare stated that the complaint against his client was wholly false and as publicity had been given to the complaint he was not satisfied with the mere discharge of his client.

Sir Hormuzdiar discharged Mr. Kothare and advised him to take such steps as he would think necessary.

Yugoslavia, The Budding Nation

(From A Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 13.

Countess Dr. Vera Crassi gave a discourse on "Yugoslavia for traders, tourists and students" at Saraswati Mandir, Thana, under the auspices of the Laxmi Narayan Sewa Sangh, Sir Govindrao Pradhan presiding.

Giving a geographical description of the country she narrated some of the main features and industries of the country such as timbers and others and stressed that Yugoslavia does not produce cotton and it is better for India to market her cotton there. She assured to India the hospitality of the people and requested the tourists to visit budding nation in their tour to the continent. She then showed some magic lantern slides, on the subject.

RUIKAR'S APPEAL ADMITTED

Calcutta High Court Extend Bail

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Before Justices Guha and McNair an application for admission of appeal was made on behalf of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Trade Union Congress, who had been convicted under section 124A, I. P. C. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to one year's R. I.

The prosecution case was that the petitioner had delivered a seditious speech on April 21 last at a public meeting held in Muhammad Ali Park on the second day's sitting of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The first speaker was one Mr. Taiyeb Sheik who spoke on a resolution moved by himself. The petitioner in seconding that resolution, made a speech which formed the subject matter of his prosecution. The petitioner pleaded not guilty and in his written statement explained that his sole object was to express his strong disapproval of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and to impress on his audience the necessity for the rejection in toto of that scheme by the workers and peasants, whom he wanted to organise with a view to achieving economic and political freedom.

"This written statement" the Magistrate observed, "bears about as much relation to the speech itself as the cooing of a dove to a serpent's hiss." The petitioner was convicted and sentenced as stated.

Their lordships admitted the appeal and directed the petitioner to continue on the same bail.

Mr. N. C. Sen with Messrs. Phanindra Kumar Sanyal and Chandra Shekhar Bhowmick appeared for the petitioner.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Magistrate's Clerk Enlarged On Bail

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail.)

The Trimulgery police have charge-sheeted on two counts one Sathyanarayan Reddy, Head Clerk District Magistrate Court Secunderabad, for criminal breach of trust. The police also lodged a complaint against the accused for falsification of accounts. The trial commences on the 16th inst., before Mr. P. J. Anderson, Second Magistrate.

The accused is let on bail.

A Khoja Betrothal Ceremony

(From A Correspondent)

The betrothal ceremony of Shah Sultana, the grand-daughter of Mr. Abdoola Joosab Calcuttawalla one of the leading merchants of this city, to Noor Mohomed, son of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin, a Merchant Prince of Hyderabad took place at the residence of Mr. Calcuttawala at Cuffe Parade last week.

Among those present were the leading members of Hyderabad Society, who had come down especially for the occasion prominent among them being Nawab Salar Jung, Sir Akbar Hyderi, Mr. Taskar, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, and Rais Jung.

There were also present many leading merchants of Bombay and prominent members of the Khoja community, all of whom were received by the members of Mr. Calcuttawalla's family, Mr. Gulamali G. Merchant, Doctor N. Calcuttawalla and Mr. G. M. A. Calcuttawalla.

SIR SHADILAL AND NEW CONSTITUTION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Sir Shadilal member Judicial Committee of the Privy Council paid a visit to Allahabad and met Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is understood, His Lordship likes the work in England but not the climate which does not suit his health. His Lordship has come back to India to recuperate his health. If he regains his health, he would return to England. But otherwise, he will stay in India and may re-enter public life. His Lordship I am told does not take an entirely pessimistic view of India's new constitution while recognising its defects.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin arrived at Government House, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Cricket Club of India at Government House on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the I. C. S. Dinner at the Turf Club House on Saturday.

GENERAL RAIN IN MALABAR & KONKAN

Forecast Of Widespread Fall In Gujarat And C. India

POONA, Sept. 15.

There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Bengal Orissa, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar, Konkan west United Provinces, local rain in east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, west Central India, north Madras coast, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Assam with a few falls in Upper Burma, and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall in inches—Meerut five, Delhi four; Amherst, Tavoy and Kandala three inches each; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Mukteswar, Akola, Dessa and Cochin two each; Mergui, Bassein, Cherrapunji, Kanker, Ludhiana, Ahmednaggr, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Mangalore, Calicut, and Mercara one and a half each; Victoria Point Cox's Bazar, Khnadwa, Ambala, Surat and Mahableshwar one each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue fairly widespread in east and north Punjab, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, east Gujarat, west Central India, Konkan, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, and increase in east and north Bengal, Assam, lower Burma, and Malabar and extend in Mysore and Madras Deccan. Heavy rainfall warning. Rainfall will be locally heavy in Tenasserim and Malabar coasts during the next thirty six hours. —A. P.

FROM QUETTA TO KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

The "Daily Gazette" reports that the 1st Bengal West Yorks Regiment, consisting of 850 officers and men will arrive at Karachi from Quetta on November 15, 1935 and will be housed in huts now being built in the Rest Camp areas.

The battalion is expected to stay here until the winter season. —United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

During The Week

The last week did not glide away smoothly. It was a sensational week during which the film controversy kept men, women and children on their toes. Stories, canards, contradictions, and negotiations were in the air. The Board of Film Censors, as was anticipated by intelligent and informed circles, certified the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., notwithstanding the agitation carried on against it. One noteworthy feature was that in the week before the last the controversy was rather confined to the vernacular Press; in the past week English newspapers opened their columns to a full and fair discussion of the entire issue in all its bearings. Public opinion was completely mobilised and attention was focussed on the present plight of the Indian film industry, which ought to receive a fillip in the right direction.

The week was further notable for the various developments, not all of them in the city though, but, nonetheless interesting as far as Bombay was concerned. For instance, the Textile Tariff Board is of vital concern to the biggest industry, in Bombay. And it is likely that the question of textile protection will be opened for a frank discussion. The Mody-Lees Pact, it is hoped, will be set aside.

Oil Industry

For sometime past, the city was being treated to sensation after sensation, to thrill after thrill, with stories of big commercial combines and pools. The city had already known of the efforts to form powerful steel and cement combines as also the story of the salt industry. Outdoing them all in importance is the report about the "Oil" monopoly, which, if it comes true, would mean a tremendous step in Bombay's industrial progress particularly and India's development generally. For, though it is realised by a very few people, Bombay is the pioneer in oil industry. Many attempts were made in the past to found a national oil industry, but, owing to various reasons, and perhaps due to lack of business integrity or due to powerful foreign competition, the efforts were smashed on the rocks. No one has so far asked the question why India has not been able to establish one sound and powerful concern, dealing in oil. Bombay during the last few years had valiantly fought the battle of oil, against foreign vested interests. But the trade collapsed as though from heart failure.

And it is gratifying to note that a new combine with the support of men who have the means to fight to the finish is to come into being. For such a slippery fluid like oil, the greatest bulwarks of safety are national shipping and State support. National shipping India has still to establish. As for State protection, it must be established first that oil is obtained in India itself. Otherwise protection has no meaning, for though the capital and labour are Indian, the oil itself is to be imported from outside. Once India strikes oil, it would be legitimate to ask for protection. In addition utmost facilities are provided in Bombay for pumping, storing or transporting oil by sea or by rail. And incidental expenses are bound to be minimum. If, therefore, the concern commences work, the Bombay Port Trust Debenture-holders may have cheerful hopes of some dividends.

Radio-Phone

Another interesting incident during the week was the installation of radio-phone on mail boats whereby passengers will be enabled to talk to any part of the world, other conditions being fulfilled, without landing. This is a great advance in modern equipment of all vessels, and the passengers may not complain that they are sometimes completely at sea without keeping in touch with anybody on land.

PLIGHT OF LOCAL BOARDS IN THANA DISTRICT

Govt.'s Ununderstandable Attitude Criticised

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 15.

"As an initial measure the Board has very lately recommended some 13 village Panchayats for being inspected with all the civil and criminal powers so as to constitute village Benches. The sanction of the Government to the proposal is awaited. Conceivably the Panchayats may find it hard at the outset to cope efficiently with this added responsibility. The law remaining unaltered in respect of granting general powers to the village Panchayats for trying breaches of the by-laws, the difficulties voiced last time continued unabated.

Though the economic depression has aggravated the problem, it is creditable that some prominent Panchayats have been able to realise materially their tax proceeds. The number of 32 Panchayats remains the same as in the previous year. The government had set apart some sum for encouraging the establishment and fostering the growth of village panchayats, and to this end the Board has been given during the year under report a paltry sum of Rs. 275. These grants, however small, may help the individual Panchayats, but it is difficult to see how they may tend to encourage the establishment of new Panchayats."

Thus remarks Khan Saheb A. A. Divkar, the President of the Thana District Local Board, in submitting to Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazier Mahomed, the Collector, its administration report for the year ended March 31. 1935.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total income of the District Local Board for 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 7,98,122 (inclusive of the educational receipts) as against Rs. 7,54,020 for the previous year. The total expenditure (inclusive of the Government grant paid to the School Board) amounted to Rs. 7,91,602 as against Rs. 7,92,575 for the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 2,43,438 made up of Rs. 1,88,275 (district board), Rs. 45,894 (ten taluka boards), Rs. 8,004 (Dispensary Fund) and Rs. 1,265 (Veterinary Fund).

According to the President, the administration of the Board continued to be efficient although no appreciable progress in its activities could be made for want of funds. Sympathising with the plight of the agriculturists during the harvest season, when they suffer much from malaria to the detriment of harvesting operations resulting in pecuniary loss to them, Mr. G. D. Vartak, the retired president, formulated a scheme of opening seasonal malarial dispensaries. The members of the Board not only accorded their sanction, but also liberally contributed to the dispensary fund. In all 16 dispensary centres were opened, at which 10,850 patients were treated. The anti-malaria work which the Public Health Department of the Government does every year, by appointing temporary doctors who fly from village to village and treat patients, is not much appreciated by the people, as it fails to afford adequate relief to the malaria stricken people. This is due to the fact that the doctors have to visit one or two villages every day, and that too once only. The Government, therefore, will do well to consider the Board's proposal to place at the disposal of the Board the amount which the Public Health Department spends annually for anti-malaria work, to enable the Board to open more dispensary centres of this nature and give relief to a larger number of people.

UNUNDERSTANDABLE ATTITUDE

The President further remarks that the vexed question of the location of toll-bars on D. L. B. roads and the consequent amendment to the toll rules of the Board has not yet been set at rest, although the Board has submitted the amendment to the Commissioner for approval. The President regretted that the Government could not see its way sympathetically to consider the Board's many representations to maintain a 'status quo' till such time as Government were able to restore their usual grants to the Board. The attitude of the Government in asking the Board to adopt the schedule of toll rates which they have introduced on their roads is not understandable. On the one hand the Government have been insisting on the Board to supplement its sources of revenue by levy of additional taxes such as professional tax, which are obnoxious to the people, and on the other hand compelling the Board to substitute a schedule of rates lower than the existing ones to which the people have been long accustomed and to which they have no serious objection. The Government ought to realise that higher toll rates on the D. L. B. roads are meant to raise local revenue to satisfy local requirements.

PROFESSIONAL TAX

The Board says the President, has not been much in favour of levying the professional tax for the obvious reasons that the expenditure for collecting the tax will not be commensurate with the realisations. It will be an injustice if the villages, having Panchayats, are further taxed by the levy of the professional tax. The Board has, therefore, rightly exempted the Panchayat areas from the operation of this tax. Immediately after the monsoon, census of the probable receipts from the tax will be taken and submitted to the Board for consideration.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1935

HOPES AND FEARS

The situation as regards the League of Nations has been well summed up in a Geneva telegram to the effect that the circle of Powers standing by the Covenant is complete. Among the strong speeches that were made on Saturday last the one that stands out most prominently is, naturally, that of M. Litvinoff. Indeed it is, in a sense, more remarkable than Sir Samuel Hoare's leading declaration on the opening day of the Assembly Session. M. Litvinoff lifted the subject of the "crisis" to a high moral plane which the representative of Soviet Russia alone could do. He exposed—no other nation's representative could have done it—the sordidness of the foundation of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict as also its international developments when he declared that the Soviet "opposes the system of colonies or anything pertaining to imperialistic aims". And while severe indictment of the past failures of the League was also worthy of him, it also enhanced the effectiveness of the firm call to members to stand, at least now, by the Covenant and international obligations despite "intimidation through abusive press attacks or other methods". The speeches that followed declared allegiance to the Covenant with surprising unanimity. Things that "seemed Utopian" are certainly proving to be "feasible".

It is reported that the proceedings of the Assembly have strengthened the hands of the Committee of Five which is now hurriedly completing its report for submission to both sides. The question of its acceptance is in the balance. The communique issued on behalf of the Italian Cabinet would seem to reject it in advance. This has naturally produced a grave situation which has perturbed Geneva and caused "bitter disappointment" in France. But France still promises to do her best for Italy and Signor Mussolini has significantly reserved final judgment until after the Committee of Five has reported. Can it be that a wild Utopian hope may prove feasible, that Signor Mussolini may bow before a united League of Nations? Meanwhile, one thing seems to be clear. The Covenant is more or less safe from betrayal whether Signor Mussolini goes to war or yields. But what about poor Abyssinia? The London "Times" still suggests that "Signor Mussolini has far more to gain by collaboration than by his insensate policy". And this is also the attitude of the League of Nations, despite M. Litvinoff's anti-Imperialist caveat.

Bank Agreement

The agreement between the Imperial Bank of India Limited and the Reserve Bank of India Limited raises only one considerable issue of principle, viz., its duration. To tie down a semi-public institution like the Reserve Bank of India by contractual obligation lasting for a period of twenty years is creating vested interests with a vengeance. The representatives of the country have to-day no effective power to prevent such vested interests being established; and the more vocal elements are themselves, perhaps, not opposed in principle to such anti-social forces being established as this agreement contemplates. It is true the agreement is in some cases open to revision after ten years; but the revision will apply rather to matters of detail than to the basic principles of such institutions and their working. So long as this agreement subsists and so long as the new constitution remains in force with all its protection and safeguards of vested interests, there will be no possibility of radically revising such agreements, and reconstructing fundamentally such bodies so essential to the economic life of the country. The purpose of a Central Reserve Bank, and the main function assigned to such a body are so vital in the development of the country's industry, so necessary even for fighting periodical depression, that we cannot long permit such institutions to remain in private profit-seeking hands.

The actual terms of the Agreement are more generous to the Imperial Bank than might be necessary for the profitable operation of that Bank. Speaking for ourselves, we have never seen the wisdom or necessity of multiplying such central banking institutions as the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank undoubtedly are. In some respects they seem no better than gilded excuses for providing cushy jobs carrying exorbitant emoluments for the benefit of foreign experts. But taking the situation as it is, it is impossible to overlook the primary fact that, under the very terms of the Bank Act, the Imperial Bank of India is given a type of business which would not only be invariably profitable, but which would give that institution a commanding and controlling position in the whole credit life of the country. Were no other commissions given to the Imperial Bank, it would nevertheless earn fat dividends for its shareholders from the practical monopoly it would have of all the ordinary commercial business of the country. Nevertheless, it is given a double set of remuneration,—one for doing Government business without having Government balances and the other for maintaining branches. For the former it is to get Rs. 15.6 lakhs for every 250 crores of receipts and disbursements of Government, and at half that rate for the balance, for the first 10 years of the Agreement. This may amount to a very substantial bonus to the Imperial Bank for a service that may not involve any considerable loss or outlay for the Bank. For the absence of Government balances would be no great loss to this institution, for the simple reason that by the same agreement, the Imperial Bank would be entitled to settle its account by book transfers with the Reserve Bank. As for the second obligation placed on the Imperial Bank, an honorarium of Rs. 9 lakhs per annum for the first 10 years of the Agreement is practically a gift to the Imperial Bank for doing that which is no new duty imposed upon it. Viewed collectively, we cannot consider the provisions about remuneration to be fair to the country or economical to its public or private finance.

It is not clear from this agreement whether the two national banking institutions combined will really promote the banking habit in the country, or make banking facilities greater. There is a nominal obligation laid upon the Imperial Bank to facilitate transfers of money from place to place within the country. But it is open to question, if this facility, very badly needed for the promotion of sound finance for the country's industry and commerce, will really be afforded in as generous a measure as the country needs and expects. Certainly, the poor producer and petty shopkeeper in the country parts will not automatically be able to avail himself of such facilities which he so badly, so urgently needs. Much, however, will depend upon the actual administration of the Bank; and so we may hope, even against appearances, that the actual working of this Agreement would not be injurious to the general economy of the country as might be apprehended from a critical examination of its terms.

Congress And Office

The interview given by Babu Rajendra Prasad to our Allahabad correspondent should dispel much of the misunderstanding about the Congress Working Committee's attitude towards acceptance of office and certain personal issues arising therefrom. The report that he might resign his Presidentship on account of the serious differences among Congress leaders on this question was as absurd as it was mischievous and he has done well to make it quite clear that there could be no question of his resignation even if he had serious differences on the question with his colleagues on the Working Committee, as the whole question has been referred to the next Congress session. Even as regards Sardar Sardulsingh's reported resignation from the Committee on account of differences between him and the Committee, the Congress President has made it clear that there is no occasion for Sardar Sardulsingh to resign on this score as the Committee has not committed itself to any particular view on the subject.

The question of office is an important one and it is neither possible nor disirable to prevent Congress leaders in general from discussing its pros and cons. The position of the Congress executive, however is somewhat different. As Rajen Babu points out, it is both premature and unseemly for members of the Committee, if they happen to hold conflicting views, to be ranged on different sides even now. It was, therefore, agreed at the last meeting of the Committee, though there was no specific resolution, that the members of the Committee should not for the present join the controversy on the subject. If any member has acted against this understanding, it is regrettable but it should not be regarded as a precedent fit to be followed. At the same time it should be noted that the restriction on the members should not be unduly prolonged. The Congress session is nearing and all Congress leaders should be free to give the lead according to their lights some time before the delegates to the session are elected. Only discussion on the question of offices should be carried on in a thoroughly dispassionate manner.

HYDERABAD AND FEDERATION

Consult Representatives Of The People

(By SYED ABID HASAN.)

Mr. Monckton's recent visit to Hyderabad has aggravated public anxiety on the question of the State's entry into Federation—a correct decision whereof rests more on indigenous statesmanship than on the subtle quibbling of a British constitutional lawyer.

Should Hyderabad enter the Federation? If so, under what safeguards?

It is only after these two questions have been exhaustively dealt with by statesmen that the question of consulting a constitutional lawyer comes in, whose duty it will then be to see whether the stipulated safeguards and reservations have been provided for in the new act. As far as I am able to see, the fundamental question, viz., "Should Hyderabad join the federation. If so, under what safeguards?" has not been exhaustively dealt with. Therefore, Mr. Monckton's visit was decidedly premature and wasteful.

Now the question arises as to who is the competent authority that can furnish the final reply to the fundamental question I have stated above. Under the present dispensation, any one would say that the Nizam is that authority. What then is the connotation of the term 'Nizam'? Does the Nizam or for the matter of that any Indian ruler—decide such questions, on his own personal responsibility or in consultation with certain qualified persons or institutions?

Need For Wider Consultation

In Hyderabad the Executive Council is supposed to advise the Nizam on all administrative and constitutional problems. But on an important issue like that of the Federation, the Nizam would be perfectly justified in not restricting the scope of his advisers to the members of the Executive Council alone. In fact, it might well be expected of him that in this case he would extend the privilege of tendering dvice to a few chosen nobles, ex-ministers, retired officials, and other public-spirited non-officials in whose loyalty and judgment he can safely repose confidence. So great is the need for a wider and more thorough consultation that it would sound very odd and unwise if the Nizam merely confined his consultations to the members of the Executive Council.

A Mystery

But what is the position in Hyderabad? Our well-wishers in British India will be shocked to hear that the Nizam, for some mysterious reason, finds himself unable to extend the scope of his advisers beyond the precious triumvirate that has constituted itself itself into the External Relation Committee. This consists of Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur and Mr. T. J. Tasker. I hasten to admit that all these three gentlemen are ex-

(Continued on page 8, col. 6.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

British Trade Union Congress Demands Sanctions Against Italy

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 7.
(By Air Mail.)

There is growing war fear in Great Britain as a result of the latest developments that have taken place at Geneva in connection with Italy's attitude towards the Ethiopian country. The whole trend of thought during the week has been to ask what will happen in Europe during the next few weeks. Would it be war between Italy and Abyssinia or a war involving various European Powers? There are a few who are prepared to say now that the present "Genevasians" would ultimately triumph in the declaration of peace on earth.

Press Lords For War

When the big guns of different nations are devoting themselves ceaselessly at Geneva to finding a solution of the Italo-Abyssinian tangle, lovers of peace in Great Britain are busy sending out messages in the name of Christianity to Mussolini to stay his hands and not to declare war. But God never made this world for merely lovers of peace and there are Jingoes, too, who are protagonists of "righteous" wars. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook cannot allow the present occasion to escape for the final domination of a Black ruling race. Their guns, are beating big drums in defence of Mussolini's "Save-the-civilization" in the Black country cry. Just as there is a tug of war between the forces of war and "no war" at Geneva, there is an increasing strength in Britain's tug of war amongst its Press lords for War and Peace.

Failure Of Trade Union Congress

For the moment, Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook are facing defeat in the campaign which they are carrying on in this country in support of their cry for righteous war. Of course, the "Splendid Isolationist "Beaverbrook is changing his spots every day. One day he talks of Britain's complete isolation from a European tangle. This is followed on the second day by support of Mussolini. There is, therefore, no wonder that he should employ special staff to ridicule the decisions of the British Trade Union Congress held during the week at Margate. The Beaverbrook Press has catalogued the sin and omissions of the Labour leaders at Margate. The Congress is accused of having dealings with Moscow simply because Moscow preferred to send a message of fraternal greetings in the name of Red Trade Unionism. The war-mongers cannot understand the significance of the Moscow Move. They forget that no more important move in the post-war history of the international trade union movement has been made than that of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. sending to the British Trade Union Congress its telegram of fraternal solidarity. Meeting in a war crisis more perilous than that of 1914, the Trade Union Congress holds at present the power to sway not only the British workers but also those of the whole world. Representing the oldest and most influential working-class organisation in the capitalist world, in a country whose capitalist class dominates one-fifth of the globe, the Congress cannot declare itself on such questions as war, Fascism, and working-class unity without awakening world-wide echoes. It is, therefore, natural that to this powerful body the Soviet Trade Union Central Council, representing 19½ million trade unionists spread over one-sixth of the earth's surface in the land of victorious Socialism, should turn with a call for the unification of all working-class forces throughout the world to check the advance of Fascism and war.

However, the Trade Union Congress has failed, due to the cussedness of its all-powerful leaders, to respond to the splendid gesture made by Moscow. This is in contrast with the attitude adopted by even full-fledged imperialists, such as Anthony Eden, Monsieur Laval and representatives of other imperialist countries, towards M. Litvinoff and the Soviet Union. When Laval and Eden think that Moscow is worthy of confabulations in the present crisis, the British Trade Union leaders have decided to refuse to extend the hand of friendship and comradeship to those who by their very existence are part and parcel of their class. It has not, therefore, been surprising that the Trade Union leaders were face to face with strong criticism of their conduct at Margate. The majority of the rank and file speakers at the Margate session of the Trade Union Congress have virtually disowned their leaders because their decision to treat local Communists as "untouchables."

Indictment Of Party Bosses

This year's session of the Trade Union Congress has been one of strong indictment of the Party Bosses. Although on the card vote the officials carried the Congress with them, there is no doubt that the present attitude of the leaders will not find much support for them at the next session of the Congress. A minute scrutiny of the proceedings of the last few years suggests that within the Trade Union and Labour Movement in this country, there is a definite growth of a Left Wing section. In the Labour Party we notice the group formed two years ago by Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr.

(Continued on Page 12. Col. 1.)

Frankly Speaking

NAUSEATING HUMBUG.

President Roosevelt has announced his thorough endorsement of Mr. Cordell Hull's appeal for peace to Italy and Abyssinia. And at the same time he has also made it clear that if war broke out abroad the United States would very definitely be neutral because a recent legislation had created six months' neutrality and embargo on arms. President Rooseveit's insistence on faithful obedience to the recent legislation is admirable But why was the recent legislation enacted to impose, in all circumstances, strict neutrality on the United States for the next six months? When one recalls the Kellogg Pact, one cannot help feeling that "the recent legislation" was resorted to to indemnify the United States from international obligations implicit in the spirit of that Pact and that neutrality—for six months—constitutes a pointed and not at all honourable evasion of those obligations. In the circumstances Mr. Hull's appeal and President Roosevelt's endorsement amount to nothing short of nauseating humbug.

DUMFRIES BY-ELECTION

Although the Dumfries seat in Parliament has been retained for the "National Government", the result of the by-election really constitutes another victory for the Opposition. The National Liberal could attract only 16,271 votes as against 26,873 polled by his predecessor at the General Election. The fall to the extent of 10,500 votes is clear and decisive. Labour, on the other hand, has actually increased its vote by 3,000 from 7,693 to 10,697. The result has a double significance. Liberals are losing even that insignificant place in the body-politic of Britain that they occupied on the sufferance of the Conservatives. And, secondly, the "National Government" has not succeeded in arresting the decline of its prestige with the electorate, in spite even of the recent very decisive orientation in foreign politics. By the way, it is significant that the Peace Plebiscite, which was ridiculed by the general body of Tories and treated with ill-concealed contempt even by the members of the National Government, was made much of by Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva. In fact it formed the basis of his speech. The Italian journalist who twitted the National Government on trying to win over the electorate was not altogether wrong.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

In fairness to His Highness the Aga Khan it must be said that the speech he delivered at Geneva was considerably better than was expected from a "representative" of India. True it is that far from representing the feelings of India regarding the Italo-Abyssinian question he merely hinted at them and that too rather mildly. And he could have done more justice to India by using stronger and more effective language. But we are grateful to him even for this because we know that a "representative" of India at Geneva can very well ignore—and he usually does—entirely the sentiments and interests of his countrymen. His Highness did well to refer to the "tiny representation of Indians" in the League despite the fact that we pay a contribution that is larger than that of any other non-permanent member of the Council. Moreover, we are very agreeably surprised to find him talking of the "poverty of so many of India's millions". Our "representative" has done his best. But he could have represented Indian feelings regarding the present condition and activities of the League in more categorical and decisive language.

SUSPICIOUS

Our Calcutta correspondent's report about the developments in connection with the Howrah Bridge contract confirms one's suspicion that after all Indian interests may again be ignored. It appears that, while British tenderers have a representative on the Board of Bridge Commissioners and even the German interests have been granted a hearing through their Consul-General, Indian tenderers have neither been consulted nor hitherto permitted to represent their case before the authorities of their own country. And these authorities themselves do not seem to be unduly concerned about safeguarding Indian interests. It is also believed that in an interview with the Bridge Commissioners the German Consul-General promised that in case the contract was given to German tenderers, his Government was willing to guarantee the purchase from India of grain and other materials equal in value to the contract money. This report raises wide issues and one would like to know on whose authority the Bridge Commissioners discussed such unusual terms.

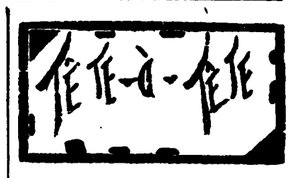
PERSONATION AT ELECTIONS

The proposed official Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, seeking to make personation at elections a cognizable offence, has been rendered necessary by the alarming growth of the evil of personation at recent elections. At present the offence is not cognizable and consequently persons suspected of or charged with personation cannot be arrested without a warrant. This renders personation possible on a large scale. The proposed Bill, while it will considerably check the evil, gives the Police opportunities to misuse the power vested in them, and great care will have to be taken to prevent such misuse.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Home-Made Planes

After locomotives, aeroplanes. The Railway Member, in reply to a question in the Assembly, scouted the idea of an aeroplane industry in India for a long time to come, if ever. Happily by a blank negative, he has avoided embarrassing commitments for the future, and Sir James Grigg did not feel it necessary to intervene with the usual pronouncements of policy and a sermon on the perversity of protection. But this country must refuse to be no more than an importer, for all time, of manufactured parts to be assembled here. The industry is one of the latest, but has made astonishing progress in all countries of the world, chiefly through State support. It is "absolutely vital to the very existence of the country either for communications or for defence, and will easily grow with the increased air mail and R. A. F. services. Prohibitive costs and small markets are arguments old enough to be dropped. Britain from which India imports most of her planes—Sir James Grigg will kindly note nothing sinister is meant—started the industry late, and now leads the world, first or second. Most of the raw material of the industry exists in large quantities in this country, and expert instructors may be imported to teach the manufacturing art to Indian youths.—"National Call."



CR. L. A. BILL BACK IN ASSEMBLY TO-DAY
—Headline.

Like a bad penny?

* * * *

And like the bad penny it is, we hope the Assembly too will throw it back again.

* * * *

"No one who examines the (Cr. L. A.) Bill dispassionately can argue that Government's object is not sound."

Bori Bundar.

Quite, quite. Indeed it isn't merely sound. It is fury too.

* * * *

In the course of his oration in the League Assembly, Monsieur Laval speaking about collective security dramatically asked, "How can we let it die?"

These modest Frenchmen!

* * * *

According to the London "Times", M. Laval's speech (1) heightens the sense of security in Europe, and (2) "should convince Signor Mussolini that he has more to gain by collaboration than his insensate policy."

Whether one agrees with this first-assertion or not, there is no doubt about the latter statement. Only a Mussolini can fail to see this glaring—and glittering!—truth.

* * * *

Find the error (of fact nor grammar) in the first line of the following passage:—

"The surprising assertion that Britain objects to Italian activity in Abyssinia because she wants it herself, it is alleged, was made by Sgr. Mussolini in an interview to a French journalist, M. Raymond Recouly, published in the "Gringoire".

No replies need be sent as no prizes are offered.

* * * *

A journalist answering to the rather suggestive name of Malcolm Muggeridge complains that journalism in India is utterly dull.

He is not altogether wrong considering that Muggeridge belonged to the "Statesman" of the Anglo-Indian friendly Press.

* * * *

But we have no doubt that his longing for "some exciting experiences in Fleet Street" will be satisfied

You see, he is returning home to join Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard"—one of the 'harlot' press as Mr. Baldwin would say.

It would be a stimulating change from halcyon harem to hectic harlotdom.

* * * *

After a stay of over three years in India, the Muggeridge "felt very pessimistic about the future of the country."

Amen!. We hope his pessimism materialises soon.

* * * *

"Another Monkey Story"

"To the crop of tall tales of simian gratitude and intelligence lately told in these columns . . ."

Yes, you are quite right. This is from Bori Bundar.

* * * *

"Among the manifold problems that will confront him none will have a deeper interest for India's Viceroy-Designate than those of agricultural research. They are so vast that only a fringe of them can be touched by the funds that Government are able to spare . . . . ."

—"Statesman."

Spare. Spare from what?

But thereby hangs a century-old tale which our Anglo-Indian contemporary will not relish if repeated. We will spare the "Statesman".

* * * *

Film Star's Romance
Says a headline.

More correct to say "Film Star's Latest Romance" and in the body of the report it is always safe to add "up to the time of wiring".

* * * *

Apropos of the Sarda Act a contemporary says,

"But just as certainly there are girls of 15 or 16 who ought to wait a year or two longer before marrying if the law's great, humane object is to be served."

As a matter of fact if the law's great, humane object is to be served, girls, of every age should wait a year or two longer before marrying.

* * * *

ITALIAN PREPARATIONS

8,666 Mules Pass Through The Canal

—Headlines.

As a symbolical expression of Signor Mussolini's intracticable 8,000 m.p. obstinacy?

* * * *

She: "I want to be a great singer—an inner voice says I can."

He: "And your outer voice says you can't."

Fight Against Terrorism In Bengal

Many Arrests And No Prosecution For Want Of Proper Evidence To Prove Alleged Crime, Says Police Report

IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY WOMEN

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The following section about revolutionary crime appears in the Calcutta Police Administration Report, 1934:—

During the year 1934 steady progress was made by the Special Branch in co-operation with the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal Police against forces of terrorism operating in Calcutta. Early in the year, in connection with the investigation into the Grindlay Bank Fraud Case, a combined Jugantar Group of Bengal and Assam members working under a Central Committee in Calcutta was brought to light.

"FUNDS FOR TERRORISTS."

The facts of this case are that in April 1933, Messrs. Grindley and Co., Calcutta, were cheated of a sum of Rs. 2,700 by the passing of six bogus cheques. At the same time a ledger-keeper of the Bank absented himself from the office and absconded. Not until his arrest on 1st December, 1933, and his examination did it come to light that the crime was committed to collect funds for the revolutionary party. As the result of the initial investigation it was found that a large terrorist party was active both in Bengal and Assam and that this ledger-keeper had assisted in the preparation of this fraud in order to assist in raising funds for the party of which he was a member.

NO EVIDENCE.

During subsequent investigation 45 persons including five women, were arrested in Bengal and Assam. Twenty-six persons of this group were dealt with under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and 6 under the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act, no evidence being available to start specific cases. This group was built on the structure of Sunil Chatterji's Calcutta group which was responsible, among other things, for the Watson outrages and the murder of Mr. Garlic, District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AGAIN.

The next investigation of importance resulted from a smart capture by the North District Police who, in February arrested one Bhaben Krishna Roy and found in his possession a 38) bore pistol, a five-chambered revolver, a toy pistol, 32 rounds of live ammunition, potassium cyanide and revolutionary literature. As the result of investigation into the circumstance surrounding this capture, 10 other members of Sunil Chatterjee's Group mentioned above were arrested, and further connection with the attempts of Sir Alfred Watson established. As there was again insufficient evidence to prosecute them in a specific case, they were dealt with under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

LEBONG OUTRAGE.

The most sensational event of the year and one which led to the discovery of a wide-spread and dangerous net work of organisation was the attempt on the life of His Excellency the Governor at Lebong on the 8th May. During the investigation into the working of the Calcutta Section of the Bengal Volunteer Group of the Sri Sangha, which was responsible for this outrage, 29 members were arrested including five accused who were sent up for trial before a Special Tribunal in Darjeeling. Of the remaining 34, 33 were dealt with under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and one externed under the Arms Smuggling Act. Moreover, on the result of further investigation into the activities of this group, three cases were instituted against five members of the party for the possession of arms.

ALIPORE ESCAPE.

The next occurrence of major importance, repercussions of which are being and will be felt for some time to come, was the escape of four leading accused in the Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case from the Alipore Central Jail on the 31st July. Eleven under-trials were concerned in the attempt which was planned on a large scale. Of the four who actually escaped, one Haripada Dey was arrested the same evening, but the other three who were far more important, namely, Sitanath Dey, Puranand Das-Gupta, and Niranjan Ghoshal, succeeded in getting away and devoting themselves with no little success, to the re-organisation of the Anushilan Party. Since then one of them has been arrested. On the 20th January, 1935, (a date which does not, strictly speaking, concern this report but which is so important that mention must be made of it here) Purnanda Das-Gupta was arrested at Titagarh together with absconders Sham Binode Pal and Miss Parul Mukherjee. Fire arms, chemicals and documents of great importance were found. This raid was made possible by a previous one at Belgharia in the 24-Parganas, on the 30th December, 1934, when several arrests were made and documents were seized which led to the unearthing of the Titagarh shelter.

PART PLAYED BY WOMEN.

Before finishing this summary it is necessary to draw attention to the important part played by women in revolutionary crime during the year, the most outstanding example of which was the active participation of Miss Amiya Mazumdar in the Lebong outrage and her subsequent conviction in open court. This is but one isolated manifestation of the female movement which is increasing from year to year.

During the year under review twenty-three persons were prosecuted under section 124-A, I. P. C. in nine cases, as compared with eight persons in three cases during 1933. The most important of these cases was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was prosecuted under section 124-A, I. P. C. for speeches delivered at the Albert Hall, Maheshwari Bhavan and Sobhram Basak Street on 17th January, 1934, and 18th January, 1934. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. There was no appeal against the sentence. During the year 29 persons were prosecuted in two cases—one under section 147 I. P. C. and the other under Section 143 I. P. C. During the year 218 persons were arrested in Calcutta under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act as against 157 persons during the previous year.—United Press.

Our Jalgaon Letter

ALLEGED MURDER AT BOXING BOUT

Villager Acquitted Of Charge Of Stabbing Brother To Death

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON (By Mail).

Since the beginning of this week we are having entirely monsoonish conditions all over the district. The average rainfall recorded has reached 25 inches.

Judgment was delivered recently by the Jalgaon Sessions Judge, acquitting Trimbak, Sada and Fakira, three agriculturists of Khedi in Chalisgaon Taluka. The accused were charged with having committed the murder of Bhika, the brother of one of the accused, between whom enmity was said to have existed over the partition of their property. It was stated that the accused engaged the deceased in a wrestling bout and while he was pinned down, the accused killed him with a dagger. Holding that the prosecution failed to prove the case, the Judge acquitted all the accused.

A demonstration of the new found cotton variety, called N.V. 57-7, will be held at the Jalgaon Government farm, where it has been shown this season. This new strain has been evolved at the Jalgaon Cotton research station and is expected to compete successfully with the Broach variety.

A. G. G.'s WARNING TO JHALAWAR

Ruler Must Take Personal Interest In State Affairs

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE (By Mail.)

The Holkar Government has decided to throw open to the Press the proceedings of the newly constituted Legislative Council which will be inaugurated in February next year. The Prime Minister, it is expected, will deliver the inaugural address. The present incumbent, an officer of the State in-charge of legal affairs, will continue to occupy the presidential chair of the Council. In addition, the appointment of Vice-President is expected to be filled up by another official nominee.

Brisk preparations are in progress for the ensuing session of the All-India Marathi Literary Conference. A reception committee with Mr. S. L. Tambe, officiating Revenue Minister, as chairman, has been formed. An influential deputation will wait upon the Gaekwar of Baroda when he returns to India to persuade him to accept the presidentship of the Conference.

WARNING TO JHALAWAR.

In the course of his post-prandial oration, while at Jhalawar recently, the Hon. Col. G. D. Ogilvie, the A. G. G. in Rajputana, is reported to have gently hinted at the possibility of Government of India's interference in the State's affairs unless the ruler took personal interest to secure a stabilized form of Government which, the A. G. G. added, was easy of achievement in view of the eminently suitable education the present Ruler had received to prepare him for the task. The speech is said to have caused a stir, as it implied that the Government of India has been keenly watching the developments in the State.

DEPARTURE OF ROYAL FUSILIERS

A Triangular Move

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Sept. 14.

On Monday (16th inst.) the First Royal Fusiliers, Battalion is leaving for Delhi in two batches, one starting early at 8-30 a.m., and the other at 12 noon the same day—making a total of 650 men in all.

It is a sort of triangular move since this Battalion reaches Delhi and the Delhi regiment shifts to Kamptee and the Kamptee regiment replaces these Royal Fusiliers here in Ahmednagar sometime by or on 26th inst.

There is quite a stir amongst the Cantonment authorities and the residents since the expected departure and the debut of new Regiments here is not a very common programme of the Military Headquarters or the local stations.

A communique states in accordance with the practice which was observed last year their Excellencies have decided to advance the clock in the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, by half an hour from midnight 12/13th October, 1935, to midnight 1/2nd February, 1936. Their Excellencies hope the residents, both of Old and New Delhi will follow their example if they find it convenient to do so.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Mrs. Cromwell In Tokyo

Mrs. James R. H. Cromwell, better known as the former Miss Doris Duke, the heiress to the Duke fortune, who is now in Tokyo, has a bond in common with girls of Japan, those of the old school. She admires and shares the inherent reticence for which Japanese women are noted. Like them, she prefers to retire to privacy and let the man be the "head of the house." One of her rules in this respect is never to grant interviews but to have her husband, if there must be interviewing, dispense with the matter for her.

Speaking for his wife and himself, Mr. Cromwell, a tall, slender young man who is courteous and matter of fact, summed up their trip around the world while the breakfast table was being cleared at their suite in the Imperial hotel Saturday morning. He said that Mrs. Cromwell is interested in politics and all the things any young girl would be interested in.

In India, they enjoyed a visit with Mahatma Gandhi, going from Bombay to Wardha to see him. Gandhi was surrounded by a number of hand cotton spinners and so the talk turned to the lack of machinery in India. Gandhi told them that he was against machinery for it was only used by the capitalists to exploit the masses. He said machinery in America was alright but he wouldn't have any in India.

Mr. Cromwell said that his wife did not, as the Associated Press reported, buy a replica of the Taj Mahal for her Florida home or a miniature palace. She did, however, buy a Jali window, one of the interestingly carved and stained little windows such as were used in harems and which can be seen out of but not in through. She will use it and one of the gem-studded marble slabs she bought in India, for her bathroom at home.

In China, Mr. Cromwell said, they were held up by floods and could not, as they had planned, fly from Canton to Peiping. Several of their plans were upset by the floods, one of them being an earlier arrival in Japan.

They have spent three days in the Kwansai, visiting Kyoto and Nara, and they will leave sometime to-day for Nikko and Miyanoshita. Mrs. Cromwell is meeting several Japanese girls and is buying some kimono but as they are sailing on the Tatsuta Maru Friday they will have little time in Tokyo and will be unable to call on the persons to whom they have letters. Mr. Cromwell said that they find much more to see in Japan than they did in China and they regret that they cannot spend more time in Japan. Next time they make a tour, Japan will be the first and not the last country they visit. Upon their arrival in San Francisco, he said they probably will fly to New York.—"Japan Times".

EAST KANDESH D. L. B. SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON (By Mail).

The election of the chairman of the school board of the East Khandesh District Local Board took place this morning at a meeting of the board with Mr. P. S. Patil, the District Local Board President, in chair, a very hot contest was anticipated and expectations were fulfilled beyond measure as the chairman had to be elected by lots.

There were two candidates Mr. Madhavrao Pohorekar, the retiring chairman and Mr. Balwantrao Dagdu Deshmukh. Each one of the candidates secured nine votes and lots were cast. Luck favoured the retiring chairman and Mr. Pohorekar was declared elected for the next three years.

The four nominated members on the District School Board are Dewan Bahadur Dongarsing Patil, M.L.C.; Rao Bahadur Waman Sampat Patil, M.L.C.; Mr. Tadavi, pleader; and Dr. Mrs. Shinde of Bhusawal.

BUY KHADI NOTES DURING GANDHI JAYANTI

Seva Sena's Appeal To Public

The whole of India will be celebrating the 67th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's Birth. For the last four years the city of Bombay has paid its homage to the greatest living Indian by helping to spread the use of Khadi during that time. To-day for most educated and Patriotic Indians Khadi symbolises renascent India the new India that is trying to be self-reliant and self-sufficient.

To enable every citizen of Bombay rich or poor to identify himself with this national understanding that rural India is India itself, the Gandhi Seva Sena is issuing Khadi Notes of Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1, during the Gandhi Jayanti Fortnight. We cannot let our busy fellow citizens of Bombay forget that the greatest rural industry of India to-day is Khadi. These Khadi Notes can be purchased from our Office in the Motor House, Hughes Road during this fortnight. Time and other centres for buying Khadi Notes will be announced later.

IRREGULARITIES IN ANDHERI MUNICIPALITY

Heated Discussion Over Auditor's Strictures

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Sunday.

Several irregularities and discepancies in the accounts of the Vile Parle Municipality during the year 1933-34 were pointed out by the Government Auditor in his audit note came up for consideration at a special general meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality last night. It appears that the Municipal Accountant had shown gross carelessness even in the matter of tallying the totals in different registers and in about 15 cases, receipts for payments made to contractors and dealers could not be traced. Unserviceable articles had been disposed of by the Sanitary Committee without asking for quotations from tenderers and this was also commented upon by the auditor. Members expressed great resentment at this and at one stage, it appeared as if some drastic action was going to be taken against those responsible for this. It was, however decided to request the president to see that all irregularities were attended to before the reply was sent to the auditor.

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

The procedure hitherto followed in the matter of checking the accounts is that one of the members of the Managing Committee acts as an internal auditor and he is supposed to have carefully checked all the entries, the voucher file, etc., but this dignitary performed his duties rather perfunctorily. In order to put the whole Accounts Department on a more satisfactory basis, a member proposed about six months ago that an independent outside Auditor on a small remuneration should be appointed and if this proposal had been accepted by the Board, the Municipality would not have been put in such a sorry plight as it has now been. Accounts for the last nine months have not yet been placed before the Board for adoption and this is a sad commentary on the state of affairs of this municipality which boasts of a highly-paid staff.

DEMAND FOR AMBULANCE CAR.

Another item which created unnecessary heat was about requesting the Collector to give from His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund, a donation of Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of an ambulance car to be used for carrying patients to hospitals in the suburban area as the present car has been found to be unserviceable and very costly to maintain. This harmless proposition of Dr. Bhatt, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee was vigorously opposed by some members who pleaded that the expenditure on the maintenance of the present car during the last five years had exceeded the income which was very meagre and they did not want the Municipality to incur an annual expenditure of Rs. 600. But Dr. Bhatt pointed out that in many cases poor patients were given the use of the car free of charge and for want of information, many well-to-do people did not avail themselves of the use of the car in the past. If proper publicity was given, the speaker had no doubt that the car would be greatly patronised by the people specially as the fees charged were very moderate. The resolution was carried "nem con."

CARS COLLIDE AT RIDGE ROAD

There was a collision between two motor cars at the turning of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, at about ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

A motor-driver named Nanaji Narayan, was apparently steering his car from the garage to the road, when it collided with another motor car which was driven by one Francis D'Souza.

Dr. Mrs. Sukthanker was the sole occupant, with the exception of the driver, in the second car, but she escaped unhurt.

Both the cars were slightly damaged, though nobody was injured.

The Gamdevi Police are investigating.

Very Good Reception In New Zealand And Australia

IMPRESSIONS OF MANAGER OF INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

Canard About 'Milk Incident' And Transport 'Difficulties' Exposed

When interviewed regarding the tour just completed by the Indian Hockey Team in New Zealand and Australia, and about certain views expressed in the press that they were not treated hospitably in the former country, Mr. Behram Doctor, Manager of the team and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation, said that the view expressed was 'baseless' and 'incredible'. 'It is absurd', he added, "There was not a single instance in which we were not treated very hospitably by the Newzealanders, whether it be our comforts, accommodation or transport. The report of bad treatment, etc., is very fallacious and very absurd", he said.

VERY GOOD RECEPTION

"The reception accorded to us was very good. Even when we visited a place of a population of 600, about 1,200 (including those from the adjoining districts) came to see our match. Overwhelming interest was evinced in hockey everywhere in New Zealand", he observed.

Questioned regarding the "Milk incident" and the alleged transport difficulties, Mr. Doctor said, "A good-humoured remark made by an official of the New Zealand Hockey Association that Indians preferred milk to wine has been made use of in a sensational manner by the press".

Regarding transport he said:—"The whole misunderstanding arises since there is no idea in India about travel conditions prevailing in New Zealand. Travelling by bus was made from Christ Church in the South Island, the Headquarters of the New Zealand Hockey Association, to Invergargill—the southernmost point in the British Empire. the last stop from where expeditionists to the South pole take off—a total approximate distance of 1,000 miles. The journey was made in the latest model Pullman variety buses, compared to which the Bombay B. E. S. T. buses are nothing in comfort! At several places on the way, including Dunedin, the richest place in New Zealand we made halts for playing matches. At the latter place, with a population of 30,000, the visitors to the match were 10,000."

FACILITATING MUTUAL CONTRACTS

This projected tour by the bus was made necessary for facilitating the mutual contracts and obligations. New Zealand being a very small place it was necessary to play in as many places as possible and thus enhance the amount collected through the gate. It was also obligatory on our part to help the Association considering the splendid arrangements made for our board and travel. Our expenses regarding these having amounted to nearly £2,000. There was absolutely no inconvenience felt when travelling in such first-rate buses on first-rate roads and making several halts to play matches. Added to that the enthusiastic reception of the New Zealanders was overwhelming, and we were in demand at all places—even though they were a bit out of the way, for exhibition matches.

LEVEL OF GAME IN N. Z.

Asked about the level of hockey in New Zealand and his general impressions of the tour, Mr. Doctor said: "The standard in New Zealand is very high compared to which the recent match at Madras is an easy walk-over."

"The Indian standard of hockey is very good, and only enthusiasm is lacking in India when compared to New Zealand. Auckland, populated by a quarter of a million—the highst populated city in New Zealand—contributed 8 000 spectators for each of the matches played there. It is difficult to have as many enthusiasts in Bombay, the premier city of India with a population of over a million.

GOOD TEAM-WORK

Compared to the last Olympic team, this team has decidedly advanced in team-work, though not individually!

The Indian team arrived in New Zealand (Wellington) on the 13th May and left it from Auckland on the 26th July, on the whole playing 28 matches and piling up 318 goals, and travelled several thousands of miles by train, steamer, and bus in New Zealand. the travel conditions on the whole being very satisfactory.

About 48 matches were played during the tour, 3 at Madras, 5 at Ceylon (2 while going, 3 on returning) a dozen in Australia—4 while proceeding and 8 on returning from New Zealand, and 28 in New Zealand.

In Australia, Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney were touched on the onward journey, and at T-amworth, Sydney, Goulbourne, Crookwell, Junee, Canburra, Melbourne (against an all-Australian XI) and Perth on the return journey).

DEMAND FOR ANOTHER VISIT.

On the whole, the All-Conquering tourists gave a splendid account of themselves and it is believed they are already on demand for another visit in the next few years to New Zealand.

SILAS K. HOCKING DEAD

Veteran Novelist Dies At Age Of 85

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The death has occurred of novelist Silas K. Hocking.

Silas K. Hocking whose death is reported at the age of 85 was born in St. Stephen's, Cornwala and was a writer of innumerable stories. He twice stood for Parliament unsuccessfully. He was a very popular lecturer in his day. "My Book of Memory" was published in 1923.

S. Africans Win By Innings

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.

South Africans won by an innings and 128 runs. South Africans made 319. Dalton made 156 (unfinished) in two hours his chief hits being eleven sixes and 12 hours. Sodderland loose five for 81 Terwiel four for 91.

All Holland made 99 and 92. Crisp took four for 19, and Tomlinson three for 24.

FOUND DEAD ON VERANDAH

Krishna Chimnaji, a Hindu workman, aged about 50 years, was found lying dead on the verandah of the second floor of a building at Tardeo Road, early on Sunday morning.

The cause of death is unknown.

The body has been removed to the morgue.

The Gamdevi Police are making inquiries.

Nasik: Local sanatanists observed the Ram Rath procession day in accordance with the appeal of Mr. Vishwas Rao Dawre, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Warnashram Swaraj Sangh.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14.

The members of the Jubbulpore Merchants' Association, at an important meeting of the Association held last night, have unanimously decided not to participate in the forthcoming elections of the local Municipal Committee, which are to be held on October 15 next, nor to set up any candidate on behalf of the Association to contest one seat from the Octroi Payers Constituency.

The Congress Municipal Election Board has also decided not to announce the names of its candidates till the scrutiny of the papers is over.— United Press.

World Record In 20-Mile Run

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 15.

Jose Ribes has created a world's record in 20 mile running, covering the distance in one hour and 51 minutes 11 seconds beating Crossland's one hour, 51 minutes, 54 seconds, established in 1894. During the run Ribes also covered 34435.45 metres in two hours, beating Ernest Tharper's 33653 metres.

DEAD BODY WASHED ASHORE

The dead body of an unknown Mahomedan (50), was washed ashore at the Chowpatty Seaface on Saturday afternoon. The Gamdevi Police took charge of the body and sent it to the morgue.

WHAT HYDERABAD HAS DONE FOR HARIJANS

Half Yearly Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail.)

Mr. R. Narayan Reddy, President of the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh has issued a brief sketch of the activities of the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh from January 1 to June 30.

The Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh maintaining 15 schools Therefore 334 boys, the expenses comes to Rs. 65 per mensem.

Scholarships distributed amount on an average to Rs. 12 per month.

A paid Harijan worker is in charge of the boys.

A free Harijan dispensary is run at Bollepally.

Wells were repaired at Bolleypally and at Nagireddy pally at a cost of Rs. 150 and Rs. 13-2-0.

DISTRICT BRANCHES

The Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh has established five branches of District Committees in the Dominion at Bid, Warangal, Nanded, Parbhani, and Udgir

SECURITIES OF Rs. 3,000 AND 1,000 FORFEITED

Sequel To Publishing Articles In Issues Of Sept. 4 And 6

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Rs. 3,000 security deposited by the "Zamindar" (daily) in January last as well as Rs. 1,000 deposited by "Zamindar" on behalf of the Karim Press from where the "Zamindar" is published have been forfeited under the Press Emergency Act for publishing certain articles in its issues of 4th and 6th September regarding Shahidganj agitation.—United Press.

Nasik:—At a meeting held in the Lokasatta Hall, on Thursday, a resolution strongly supporting the move of Syed Munavar to obtain Government recognition for the Ayurwedik and Unani system of medicine, in the Bombay Legislative Council was unanimously adopted.

It was urged that Government recognition would give an impetus to research in the ancient literature pertaining to Ayurvedic treatment.

Parsi Girls And The Cinema

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA'S REPLY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Full Swing's letter and answer his questions below:—

(1) This writer is aware of the opposition experienced by great men like Dadabhai Naoroji, Naoroji Furdoonji, Sorabji Bengali, Juggonnath Shankarseth, Vishwanath Mundlik, Maneckji Khurshedji and others, when they started educational classes and schools for Indian girls and women.

(2) He is equally aware of the opposition encountered by late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji and Dr. Sir Tehmulji Nariman, when they started the Parsi Plague Hospital and Parsi Maternity Home respectively.

(3) He also knows, how late lamented K. R. Cama and his band of disciples, were looked down when they suggested reforms in the Zoroastrian rituals.

(4) He is equally conversant with the fact, how Karsondas, Mulji, Kaikhushrou Kabraji and Byramji Malabari were opposed in their campaign of social reform.

(5) He also knows of the rowdy scenes created by some mischievous Parsis, when late Mr. Kabraji's family participated in a musical concert in aid of some fund.

6) And as regards the opposition experienced by this writer while starting sewing and cutting classes in some centres, it has emanated from a few interested parties only.

But, is Mr. Full Swing fully aware of what late Kaikhushrou Kabraji said about the state of Parsi Society in his latter days? He used to say and write very feelingly and deploringly, how the Parsi Society was taking to levity, laxity and licence? His exact words were, "Now the Parsi community is becoming like a musical instrument gone out of tune." Honest and upright as he was, he sounded that note of warning in his last days, when he found, that the liberty that he was preaching for women folk was degenerating into licence! Isn't this significant, Mr. Full Swing?

Verily, the reforms, preached and practised by those stalwarts were truly educational, social, religious and hygienic.

(2) These reforms protected and promoted the body, mind, soul and life of those for whom they were preached.

(3) These reforms brought to our womenfolk light, health, strength and happiness.

(4) Is it seriously suggested, that a stage or screen career for our women folk—Parsi, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian or Jew—will preserve and promote their body, mind and soul? Or retain and augment their health, strength and social happiness? No, please no.

To my Indian sisters, may I say a word to-day?

Glean all that is golden in Western Art, Literature, Culture and practical life. But, please shun all that is rotten-like drinking, smoking, dancing, and careering on stage or screen. These vices have ruined Western Society and wrecked their homes and blasted their happiness. Under the convenient name of Fashion or Art, these weaknesses creep in. They eventually capture many of you; and thus ruin your otherwise bright career. Just remember the lines of your favourite Poet:—

"I slept and dreamt,
That Life was Beauty;
I woke and found,
That Life was Duty."

May the Lord ever befriend you!

—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last, Mr. Maneckji Cowasji Patel, the present day conscience-keeper of the Parsi community, leaving the hospitable audience of the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall has come out in the public. But he still seems to think that he is on the platform of the C. J. Hall, and believes that the whole of the Parsi community is with him. If so, he is under delusion. Has he not read the letters of his confreres? Of course no Parsi dissentient attended the C. J. Hall meeting, but for all that Mr. M. C. Patel cannot claim that the whole of the Parsi community is with him. Does he not know that the Parsi Federal Council is one of the hundreds of other Parsi organisations, and that the meeting of the Parsis can only be called by the Parsi Panchayat? Therefore, to call "the meeting of the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall as "the meeting of the Parsis" is not right, and to so use the name of Parsis much less. But that is the question between him and the community with which we are not concerned.

Nobody can deny to him and others of like school of thought methods of persuasion to dissuade the girls of their community from entering the cinema stage, but that is different from threats of boycott and other implied threats, and knowing from past what these meant in practice, the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet have seen fit to disassociate themselves from forms of agitation the Federal Council has in view and which if carried out, are sure to lead to breach of peace, and which is likely to incense the public. Has Mr. M. C. Patel considered the consequences of such an action?

I take strong exception to Mr. M. C. Patel and others claiming, as they do that that part of the community in whose name they claim to speak as "the chosen community, the salt and light of the world," and state that no community is more "chosen" than any other, that there is no such thing as a "chosen" community, and the achievements of which the world is proud are common to all communities and are not to be judged by theatrical presumptions and still more theatrical orations. Greatness of communities is judged differently.

—Yours, etc.,

LAKSHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nasik, Sept 14.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the discussion now carried on in your valued columns apropos of the adoption of the profession of actress by two Parsi young women, I humbly beg your readers to consider this matter from the most sublime viewpoint.

The Apostle St. Peter says—(and the same doctrine is inculcated by all Prophets):—

"Ye know how we exhorted and charged every one of you that ye would walk worthy of God who hath called unto His Kingdom and glory."

Your readers cannot consider these words without perceiving to what an eminent state of holiness they call every man and woman. For how can the holiness of the religious life be set before us in higher terms than when it is represented to us as walking worthy of God in everyday affairs? Can any one think of any abatements of virtue that are well consistent with a life that is to be made worthy of God? Can any one suppose that any man or woman walks in this manner but he or she who watches over all his or her steps and considers how everything he or she does may be done in the spirit of holiness? and yet as high as these expressions carry this holiness, it is here plainly made the necessary holiness of all men and women. The Apostle does not exhort his fellow-Apostles and saints to this holiness but he commands every one of us to endeavour after it "We charge every one that ye would walk worthy of God. The holiness of saints and prophets is the holiness that all men and women are to labour after, with all the diligence and ease that they can. Well, then, does any one dare to pretend that a woman who with naked breast, painted face and lips, immodestly and scantily dressed appears on the stage or screen and makes love with a stranger male is "walking worthy of God." As religion, requires? No sir, no sir. How great a stranger must he be to religion who does not know that it requires a woman to be plain, unaffected modest, humble, creature averse to everything in her dress and carriage that can draw the eyes of beholders or gratify the passions of lewd and amorous persons? (says William Low in "Serious Call").

Your readers will thus see that for a young woman—no matter to what community she belongs, no matter how high or low her social status, to be an actress is contrary to the will of God as revealed by the Prophets. Hindus and Mahomedans are, therefore, wrong in asking Parsis to imitate them and allow their women to appear on stage or screen for other's amusement for this is calling the right-eous to repentance! It is rather for the Hindus and Mahomedans to imitate the Parsis and disallow their women to appear on stage and screen for beholders' amusement, "Deny, deny yourselves, truly says Rev. Charles Spurgeon.

—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

IV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, The question of Parsi women and films is stirring the community. There are two sides two a question. One is that looked at from art point of view and the other is that looked at from the point of view of interest and integrity of the Parsi community.

Looking from the art point of view, a few Parsi women taking or not taking part in the films is not going to affect, or to be a loss to the film industry and art. There are plenty of good artists amongst the Mahomedan, Hindu and Christain communities, whereas Parsis cannot boast of having produced a single artist of an exceptional calibre in any branch of art leaving aside the film art. So this settles the first question that there is not going to be any loss to the film Art.

Now looking to the second point of view, the Parsi community, number about 89,000 in the whole world and they do not proselytise, a fact known to all.

Now what the Parsis are afraid of is, that they see a certain amount of laxity in the community and a tendency to marry outside the fold. If then thousand females of other big races were to marry outside the fold, it would not be a great loss to them as they number crores. If a thousand are lost to the Parsi community, it would be a catastrophe, because, as time passes, the restraint once removed the Parsi race would be extinct. About twenty lakhs of Parsis once resided in the North and Central India, they were powerful and had an influence over the religion of the country even, but they intermarried and came in very close contact, and as a larger fish swallows the smaller, those 20 lakhs are non-existent to-day. We know that they once existed through the researches of scholars and archaeologists. So this partial insulation has saved the Parsis of the present day for the last 1,300 years from total extinction. Hence this is a question of life and death to the Parsi race and not a question of art or no art.

My request to the Directors of Bombay Talkies is to allow the Parsis to have the film retaken at their expense, under the able direction of Mr. Hmansural, and to me it appears the best substitute for the Parsi actresses would be Miss Shehzadi, whose superb dancing, acting and singing I have seen and heard in the play "Nowshervan-e Adl" staged at Victoria Theatre. She very nobly sympathising with the Parsis has offered her services free. That is a noble gesture from a lady who understands the situation, and though young in years seems to have a wise head. Will the directors and others concerned consider in the same sportsmanlike and friendly spirit? There will be no loss to the company and the share-holders at the same time, the feeling of the community will be soothed for which they will feel grateful. My advice to our community is to give their views always in a dignified way as they have the support of a vast majority, and well-known members of the Parsi Panchayat, who will try to settle the question to the satisfaction of both parties.—Yours etc.,

S. A. BANKER.

V

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "open letters" emanating from the pen of our distinguished countryman, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, have ever been a source of delight and inspiration to me, particularly when he used to appear in the self-appointed role of a prosecutor. It is, therefore, a matter for deep regret that I do not share the same amount of enthusiasm over his latest attempt on stage and screen acting that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th instant.

Mr. Bharucha in his spirited defence running through two half columns starts with the plea to his countrymen to "understand the view points" of the Parsi community on the question of inter-communal marriages and the appearance of girls on screen and stage. I am not concerned, Sir, with the larger issue of inter-communal marriages although I do entertain very serious doubts if Mr. Bharucha, the Nationalist politician, will not condemn his community's desire for the preservation of its individuality as a case of narrow-minded exclusiveness, if not one of bigotry. But as one who has "understood" the view-points of the Parsis on the question of stage and screen acting I may tell my friend, Mr. Bharucha, that the very simple and obvious home-truths and platitudes that he preaches do not either add to his reputation as a publicist, or help us effectively to solve a problem that has already developed into a menace in the western countries.

It is easy, Sir, to agree with Mr. Bharucha when he says that in not a few cases, a career on the stage or screen to-day is more mercenary than honourable, more flighty than steady, more artificial than natural, and more degrading than elevating. But the question of questions that is agitating Bombay is not the virtues or otherwise of the stage and screen life, but whether the so-called orthodox section among that intelligent, rich and advanced minority community of Paris is justified in raising the storm that it has done on the question of the appearance of two Parsi girls in what promises to be the master-piece production of that much-abused picture, "Jawani-Ki-Hawa."

Mr. Bharucha invites us to think practically. Let me see if I can. Let me face the hard fact that notwithstanding our dislikes and disapprovals, the film industry in this country has come to stay both as an outlet for histrionic talents and as an investment for the rich and the enterprising. What has been the attitude of the Parsis all along? Unless appearances are deceptive, I must say that it has been one of sympathy, understanding and encouragement. Subject to correction, may I remind Mr. Bharucha that not an inconsiderable number of theatres both in Bombay and elsewhere are to-day owned and managed by the Parsis? May I likewise tell him that both in production and in distribution work it is the Parsi capital, intelligence and labour that play a predominant part? Go to any theatre, Sir, you will be surprised to find that the gate-money flowing from the pockets of the Parsi community is out of all proportion to the numerical strength of the community. There is little doubt that this minority community has more than any other in this country contributed its utmost for the planning, development and progress of the film industry in India. And these are precisely the reasons why people like me fail to appreciate the recent Parsi outbursts, though, as it will be my endeavour to show, I am not one of those who have failed to "understand the view points of the Parsi community."

But let me explain myself. As a practical man I do not think it either desirable or possible to stifle the film industry in this country at this stage. Its possibilities are so immense that I feel it will not be right either for any thoughtful public man or industrialist to give up such a fertile field and leave it to be exploited by enterprising foreign concerns. And if acting on screens as a profession is ignoble the blame should not rest on the industry but on those who take part in the productions, and on the public to whose taste the Directors cater. A propaganda in favour of a healthy public opinion in the first instance and then a relentless campaign for the purification of the profession to me appears to be the safer, surer and quicker remedies for our ills than the timid and childish method of deserting our posts of duty at the first appearance of the storms and the rains and thereby permit the lascivious and the frivolous to usurp our rightful places. In this campaign of purification it is the Parsi community that can and should play a predominant part.

But let me again assure Mr. Bharucha that I have quite well "understood" the view points of the Parsis. Obviously enough, this community has the least compunction against the growth of the film industry so long as it continues to be a safe and paying investment for its surplus wealth. The community in general (as patrons of Arts, of course) is the least worried or upset when its members (men, women, and even children, mind you) include pictures among the bi-weekly, or even tri-weekly programmes of their lives. The community's tender susceptibilities are not wounded when Parsi gentlemen take parts in film acting. I write with so much feeling, Sir, because I know of two or three Parsi men film actors who are hot favourites with our Indian holiday crowds. Surely, even Mr. Bharucha must concede in fairness to the multitudinous non-Parsi beauties who faint and fall into the arms and the embraces of these Parsi men-actors on the screen, that there cannot be different standards of conduct and different methods of assessing morals for men and women. If it is so, it will then be a matter for our Parsi sisters to protest against. Without question, what is good for gentlemen must be good for our ladies too. What the Parsis tolerate, appreciate and even applaud in the case of the ladies from their sister communities cannot be intrinsically bad for the Parsi ladies. Indeed, Sir, I can give credit to our Parsi friends for many things; but I do not think that Mr. Bharucha and men of his way of thinking have displayed any strong claims for consistency in their outbursts in favour of the orthodox section of the Parsi community.

Mr. Bharucha incidentally makes a valiant though futile claim in favour of the orthodox section on the strength of the protests raised by the Parsi Press, the Parsi Panchayat and the Parsi Federal Council. If these institutions are thoroughly representative of the enlightened Parsi opinion on matters pertaining to films and film acting, all that I can say is that these bodies too are open to the charge of inconsistency. If it is the considered opinion of the Parsis that the film industry has done more harm than good to this country it should be the earnest endeavour of these institutions either to purify the acting profession, or in the alternative, to call for a general boycott of films,—a boycott comprehensive enough to mean and include complete cessation of all activities connected with production, distribution, exhibitions and even appreciations.

Finally, Mr. Bharucha pleads for a "conciliatory solution." These two words give us the key-note to the real attitude of the Parsis towards films. If acting in films is to be condemned at all, let us do it in unmistakable terms. There cannot be any compromise or conciliation with evils. The recent outbursts against the appearance of two Parsi ladies in films to my mind convey nothing more than an instance wherein public pronouncements and private opinions have conspired to be antagonistic to each other. This may not conform to the standards of truth which Gandhiji advocates in politics, but which community is perfect, or attempts to attain perfection.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. A. AIYAR.

Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been asked whether the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund is to be used to "rebuild Quetta". In a letter from Mr. Staig, the Quetta Relief Commissioner, he makes it quite clear that this is not so. He says: "Instructions have been issued which permit the Fund to be used in giving grants to deserving persons of the middle classes (both tradesmen and professional men) to enable them to make a fresh start in life, and also to artisans to buy tools and other equipment with the same object. Sums from the Fund have also been placed at the disposal of the authorities in Baluchistan and the Kalat State to enable them to give grants of house building material to persons in the devastated area whose homes are in ruins.

It will be apparent from these facts that the fund is not being used for "rebuilding Quetta" and I can assure you that there is no intention of using it for this purpose. Any reconstruction of Government buildings in Quetta which may ultimately be decided upon, will be carried out at the expense of Government revenues."

Yours, etc.,

MARGARET LOW.
Chairman-Ladies' Committee of the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund Committee.

Kalyan Municipal School Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I deeply regret to read in to-day's papers that the Government have nominated three persons to the above School Board, viz., Mr. S. K. Dhamdhere, Mr. D. R. Hawde and Mr. Appa Ganpat Powar, and wonder why the Government has failed to appoint one Mahomedan to one of the above three nomination seats.

Previously when there were only two nomination seats in this School Board one Hindu and one Mahomedan were appointed by the Government. But this year when three nomination seats are allotted why has the right of one seat for Mahomedan has been taken away?

Moreover all these three seats are filled up by pure non-Brahmins which is not fair.

Therefore I hope the Government will do the needful in this matter and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

E. J. MAJID.

Kalyan, Sept. 13.

HYDERABAD FEDERATION

(Continued from page 6.)

ceedingly capable and endowed with all the qualities that go to make an imperial statesman.

Why Not Extend The Privilege?

But, I ask in all humility: why should other members of the Council be denied the chance of offering their respectful and humble advice to their Royal Master on a question of such supreme importance as that of the State's entry into federation? I ask again: why should nobles, ex-ministers, and other public-spirited non-officials whose loyalty and devotion cannot be questioned but who, for no fault of theirs, do not happen to be in State service, be denied the great privilege of having their say on a matter of this kind?

About three months ago, a few leading publicmen of Hyderabad had applied to the Government for permission to hold a public meeting to express their views on this vital question. That permission was not granted. Later on I wrote an article to the press suggesting the holding of a Round Table Conference for the same purpose. The "Rahber-Deccan," the leading Urdu daily of Hyderabad, supported my suggestion editorially; but Government took no notice of it. Are we then to understand that this great question of Hyderabad's entry into federation is going to be decided over our heads and behind our backs without consulting even such people as have a right to be consulted?

Too External

I now come back to the question as to what is the connotation of the term Nizam. The reply is clear. The Nizam embodies of the sovereignty of the people which he exercises in consultation with such Ministers as can legitimately claim to have kept themselves in direct touch with the sentiments and aspirations of at least the intelligentsia, both vocal and non-vocal. The members of our External Relations Committee have been so busy with external problems that they never had the chance to consult those who can claim to represent internal opinion.

A Tip To Sir Akbar

My suggestion for a Hyderabad Round Table Conference was primarily intended to afford the External Relations Committee the chance of acquainting itself firsthand with the inner feelings and sentiments of the real Mulkis of all classes and creeds. Is it too late even at this advanced stage of negotiations to convene such a conference? I earnestly request Sir Akbar Hydari and Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur to ponder seriously over my suggestion. I assure them that they will emerge the stronger after having gone through the "ordeal" of a local R. T. C.

Out With Your Promise?

Sometime ago, my learned friend Mr. Mirza Ali Yar Khan, the talented director of the Information Bureau and Secretary to that privileged body, popularly known as the E. R. C., had very kindly promised that he would lay bare the entire history of the negotiations and the problems arising out of them for the information of the interested public. That promise should have been fulfilled before Mr. Monckton's visit. Any way it is not too late yet. I suggest that he expedites the promised statement and follows it up with an informal Round Table Conference of the Executive Council and a few chosen noblemen, ex-ministers, retired officials and leaders of public opinion.

Another R. T. C.

The main questions that will have to be considered by the proposed R. T. C. are:—

(1) What is the constitutional position of the Hyderabad State to-day? Is it exactly what it should be under the treaties? If not, what efforts have been made or can be made to restore Hyderabad to the position which it should enjoy under the treaties?

It is obvious that in the name of paramountcy, many of the cherished rights and privileges of Hyderabad, as a sovereign State, have been curtailed. As such before considering the question for our entry into federation, we will first demand the unconditional restoration of all such powers and privileges.

The Irreducible Minimum

The next question that will be considered will be:—

(2) What is the irreducible minimum of functions essential for the establishment of an Indian Federation and whether we would be justified in parting with such powers, consistently with our ambition to preserve the sovereign status of Hyderabad?

These two questions dispose of the political aspect of the problem.

Settle Old Accounts

Then comes the economic aspect. The first question in this respect will be the settlement and clearance of old accounts. This would mean the traversing of the entire ground of our financial dealings with the Britishers since their first contact with us. It must be remembered that finaicial dealings also include territorial cessions and it would also have to be considered whether the conditions and purposes for which territories were ceded have been fulfilled.

Federal Burdens

Having gone through and settled old accounts, we will then come to the question:—

(3) What is the burden of federal responsibilities that should legitimately fall on our shoulders? Are we already sharing that burden either directly or indirectly? Can we safely make any financial and fiscal commitments without endangering the economic future of Hyderabad?

Lastly, if replies to the above questions favour entry into federation, the question will arise.

(4) What changes in the system and machinery of our Government are essential so that we might fit in properly in the federal machinery?

When Would Rejection Be Justified?

These are the broad heads on the basis of which the proposed Round Table Conference will set to work.

If Government cannot see their way to accept this sound proposal of mine, then there are only two ways of rejecting it. One is to convince us that all the questions I have framed have already been exhaustively dealt with and decisions arrived at. The second way is to convince us that these questions are irrelevant, unimportant, and unconnected with the federal question.

If the proposal is rejected without convincing us in either of the two ways mentioned, then we will be perfectly justified in drawing our own conclusions and I can assure my friend Mr. Ali Yar Khan that they will not be very palatable to the Government he so ably represents.

STATION MASTER HAULED UP

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 14.

For alleged conspiring and detaining the Calcutta-Punjab Mail for about an hour on the 24th ultimo by tying the signal wires, Babu Saraj Din, Station-Master and Fazla, a cabinman of the Philaur railway station (not a halting station for the mail) have been prosecuted in the court of Choudhury Ghulam Ahmed, Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur. The case against them comes up for hearing on the 17th September next. —United Press.

KARACHI:—The Zamindars of Thar-and-Parkar have sent telegrams to the collector of the district and the Commissoner-in-Sind soliciting the postponement of the collection of 'Takavi' for two months in view of their sad plight. They offer to pay the 'Takavi' soon after reaping the harvest. —United Press.

A communique is issued stating that H. E. the Viceroy has appointed Captain Nawab Sir Mohammad Ahmed Saidkhan of Chhatari as Chief Commissioner of All-India Boy Scouts Association, in succession to Mr. E. C. Mieville with effect from 16th instant.

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"I know you will enact this measure in spite of us, but I want to say this. This is not law, but it purports to abrogate whatever rule of law we have to regulate the political activities in this country. This measure seeks to substitute executive discretion and power for the judgment of the Courts. And it seems to me, Sir that in spite of the warning of this House, if in spite of the experiences of other countries, if in spite of their experience in their own country, the Government will enact this measure in spite of public opinion, they are ignoring the writing on the wall and they are driving another nail in their own coffin, for, Sir,

"The moving finger writes and having writ,
Moves on, not all thy piety, nor wit,
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all thy tears wash out a word of it."

With these words Mr. Satyamurti concluded his speech on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly on September 5.

Following are some of the important extracts from his speech:

Nearly a generation ago, Mr. President, Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State for India, wrote to Lord Minto, the then Viceroy, 'For intractable blindness to all the signs of the times, give me a certain sort of high Indian civilian.' To-day, we have the same phenomenon of purblindness to all the signs of the times: otherwise, I cannot understand why, if they have passed the Government of India Act with a flourishing of trumpets saying that Swaraj is on the horizon, they should introduce this Bill. A sane but not very progressive Viceroy, Lord Minto, said, "As to repressive legislation, it is all important that it should precede your announcement of reforms in Parliament. If we were to follow up your announcement with stiff legislation and deportation, we should make a fatal mistake...."

"Sir, I suggest to my friend the Home Member that when a Member of Government says 'I look upon one section of the press as friendly, and another section as unfriendly, he is giving away the entire case for any confidence being reposed in the Government to administer the Press Act impartially. On their own showing all editors of presses are not equal in their eyes. Some of them are black, some of them are white, some of them, I believe, are black and white in their eyes, and therefore, I say that this attitude of the Government is proof positive that the Press Act is a dangerous weapon in the hands of this Government.

UGLIEST FEATURE

"Sir, the ugliest feature of this Bill is the cool, audacious assertion that it shall remain permanently on the Statute Book, and in trying to justify that Sir, the Honourable the Home Member said that temporary Legislation against subversive movements encourages the hope that those movements may be resumed. Now, Sir, the Honourable the Home Member evidently believes in only one method of dealing with these movements, namely, attempting to suppress them, but I suggest to him that, from the political philosophy and history of his own country, there is another saner, a better and a more effective method of dealing with these movements, and that is, to remove the causes which cause these movements. (Hear, Hear from Congress Benches).

As regards Bengal and Punjab Mr. Satyamurti said that those provinces had their own special Acts and hence he could not see the reason for a Central Act.

C. D. MOVEMENT

Proceeding he said:—"It seems to me that there are no valid reasons given for making this measure permanent. For that one reason alone, we should oppose this. The Honourable the Home Member's predecessor, Sir Harry Haig, in the course of more than one speech on this Bill in the last Assembly said, "The origin of the Bill is civil disobedience." "So long as the movement continues, we must have these powers." And in the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill you will notice in paragraph 2, the first sentence reads as follows:

"The civil disobedience movement is at present in abeyance. Government have therefore decided not to continue the provisions against those forms of intimidation which were a special feature of that movement, namely, etc..."

I do suggest to the Honourable the Home Member that if he is to go by the statements of his predecessor he should not have introduced this Bill, and I suggest to him the wise words of a statesman. "When a political emergency becomes the normal state of affairs, the time has definitely passed for dealing with it either by executive decree or by legislative enactment. The question, then, is of ameliorative and conciliatory statesmanship."

As regards the new governments, Mr. Satyamurti said:

"Even if an emergency arises, there is ample statutory provision under the new Government of India Act. The real reason, may I suggest, is this, that they contemplate the government of this country by means of safeguards, and, therefore, in order to protect these autocratic Governors and Governor-General, they want this Bill on the statute book, in order to stifle public opinion in the press and on the platform. Do not law and order primarily concern Local Governments? Why should the Government of India be so anxious to pass this all-India legislation? Is it not inconsistent with the spirit of so-called provincial autonomy?

"I hope that even these Governments have not yet become wholly impervious to public opinion. I would ask my Honourable friend the Home Member to tell me, apart from Local Governments, what public opinion is in favour of this Bill? Which associations have sent memorials to the Government in support of this Bill? Have any public bodies supported this Bill? Has any Indian newspaper supported this Bill? For whom are you enacting it? (An Honourable Member: "The Statesman"). What is this idea of naked autocracy? Why do you want to enact the law in the teeth of all relevant public opinion? And, I submit public opinion is the most relevant consideration in a repressive measure of this extensive kind."

Here Mr. Satyamurti quoted from Sir Abdur Rahim's speech when the Act was passed last time, showing the importance of public opinion.

ENTHRONING EXECUTIVE

Characterising the wording of Section 5, which is sought to be re-enacted as very comprehensive, the speaker said:

"Now, Sir, if you take the very comprehensive nature of this clause and see what is exactly sought to be done, you will see at once the mischief of this clause What is sought to be prohibited is not the publication of a seditious book, not the publication of a document or a passage which the executive in its own unaided discretion will declare to be seditious or otherwise. It may have been proscribed by the Government, but the Government is the last person in the world to administer any law judicially. Every civivilised Government knows it, and leaves it very rightly to the Courts of Law.

My objecction to section 5 is that it enthrones executive arbitrary discretion in the place of the decisions of the ordinary courts of law in this country. And that I am right there, I will prove by a quotation from the Honourable Sir Harry Haig himself when he was Home Member. Replying to a similar attack as mine on this clause, he said: "It has been said that in fact the magistrate will have very little to do in such cases....." I frankly admit it—that this is an executive proceeding which, if there is any defiance of it, has got to be completed and followed by a legal process."

Therefore, there is no judicial discretion in the matter at all, and I think I may point out that, so far as this particular offence of publishing a seditious document is concerned, if the Government is merely anxious to prevent really seditious books from being published, the Government has got ample power under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. Section 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Code, and Section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code. They need not have this power at all. Only they want to substitute pure executive discretion for judicial decision in such matters. I submit that this is a very dangerous position and no legislature which claims to be representative or even reasonable can allow the executive government to usurp these powers.

I think, Sir, every member of this House will agree with Chief Justice Hewart, when he says that:—

"We cannot really prefer the executive jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of courts, and our faith in courts is not a mere fetish. It is based on certain fundamental reasons. The work of a court involves many important ingredients, as for example the judge is identified and is responsible for his decision, the case is conducted in public. The result is governed by impartial application of principles. All parties to the controversy are fully and fairly heard. All these elements are absent from executive decisions."

My objection to section 5, therefore, is that it seeks to punish as an offence, not an offence which is found on evidence, sifted by courts of law in public and found as such, but offences so prescribed by the executive."

"Then, Sir, the next section in this Bill which is sought to be perpetuated is section 7—"molesting a person to prejudice of employment on business." Now, Sir, in paragraph 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we find these statements:

"Picketing has not ceased with the civil disobedience movement. It is now recognised not only as a means of opposition to any form of constituted authority but also of causing annoyance to private persons who differ from the political, economic or religious views of the picketers. It is likely to be a main feature of any subversive movement, and it cannot be dealt with effectively under the ordinary law."

As for the question of annoyance, Mr. President, annoyance is inevitable in some form or other in the scheme of society. Not all of us are made of the same sweet temper always, and it does seem to me that to try to protect a man from annoyance,—even God cannot do it—and it is only the Government of India that dare attempt to do it. No man can do just what he pleases, and I put it to my Honourable friend, Sir, that, if social reform in any civilized society is to depend merely on legislation, on the fear of punishment, this poor humanity of ours would have made no progress at all. It is because there have been great reformers who, to the annoyance of others, have perpetually brought forth their doctrines, reiterated them and educated public opinion, that we have made some progress from the level of the savage and the barbarian; and it therefore seems to me that we should not attempt this impossible task of eliminating annoyance altogether from public life.

Then, Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says: "It is likely to be a permanent feature of any subversive movement." Now why should there be a subversive movement? Are there subversive movements in England? Why not? Because you govern yourselves; and if we govern ourselves, there will be no subversive movements here. Therefore, the cure for every subversive movement is not suppressive or repressive legislation, but to remove the causes which precipitate such subversive movements.

As for the civil disobedience movement, Sir, to which reference is made in these paragraphs, I am quite sure my Honourable friend, the Home Member, realises that the civil disobedience movement, as such, cannot be put down by prescribing imprisonment for those who break the laws of the land. 'That' is part of the civil disobedience creed, and there is no point in saying that we shall send people to prison. Therefore, so far as that aspect of this paragraph is concerned, there is no point in imagining that by prescribing imprisonment you can put down this picketing."

As regards the sentence in the paragraph that "It cannot be dealt with under the ordinary law." Mr. Satyamurti quoted different sections of ordinary law pointing out that there is ample provision in them to check the acts.

Mr. Satyamurti proceeded:

"Having quoted all these sections, I now ask the hon. the Home Member if he has ever considered those sections and if he knows that there are such sections and if he has ever applied his mind to the question whether, apart from these sections, there is any need for a section of this kind. But I will tell you what all this is due to. They do not trust the courts of law. Unfortunately, the Indian Penal Code, although it is comprehensively worded, can be administered only in courts of law. Unfortunately, the Government do not want to go to these law courts. They want to have a simple, speedy and effective means of punishing what they consider is wrong."

With reference to peaceful picketing he quoted the relevant section from the Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

Then, sir, we shall be told, and I am sure some member from the other side will do it: "Why do you distrust the executive? We shall apply the law very carefully and will take everything into consideration." My answer is: "The executive will exercise discretion in applying the law. That is all very well. If that be enough, then abolish all the courts of law: abolish all law and leave it to the executive to administer the country without any law."

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS

Referring to unlawful associations Mr. Satyamurti said:

"I submit, if there are associations whose object is intereference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, the present law is amply sufficient and adequate to meet the activities of those associations. The danger comes in only when the local Government wants to declare as unlawful associations those which, in their opinion, "constitute a danger to the public peace." That power, in the hands of any executive Government is a real danger to the public peace, not the unlawful association. Who is to be the judge as to whether these associations are unlawful or not? These two sections, sections 17B and 17E are very small protection. Section 17B (vi) merely says that "when movable property is forfeited a person may make a representation that the property is not liable to forfeiture, and the District Judge, or the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court will decide whether the property is or is not liable for forfeiture." On that matter, sir, he cannot go into the question whether the association is really an unlawful association or even whether the information of the Government is correct that this property is likely to be used in furtherance of the activities of the Association.

We have got the other section, Section 17E which gives them power to forfeit the funds of the unlawful associations; and under sub-section (iii) they can again go to a court; but here again court's jurisdiction is limited. They can only say whether the sums are not liable to forfeiture. With these two special exceptions all the activities of the Government in connection with what they call unlawful association, in their own judgment—forfeiting the property and taking possession of immovable property—all these things are not to be ques-

(Continued on page 10, col. 1.)

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Ahmedabad S. P. C. A.'s Work During Last Year

The Report of the S. P. C. A. or Ahmedbad, for the year 1934-35, shows that the fines, subscriptions, and donations, etc., from Ahmedabad and the branches, received during the year report, totalled Rs. 12,925.

The activities of the Society have been extended to the four taluka branches. Two of them, Dholka and Viramgam branches, have worked pretty well.

In the year under report 1739 cruelty cases against 1831 in the last year were detected and prosecutions launched against persons prepetrating cruelty. Over and above these, in 105 cases warning was given. There was not a single case of discharge or acquittal at Ahmedabad during the year under report.

In the charitable veternity dispensary 856 animals against 700 last year were treated.

12 operations were perfordmed.

A fully equipped veterinary Hospital to be named the Garrett Vetrinary Hospital is being built at the cost of nearly Rs. 30,000.

The building will be finished and opened by the end of December 1935. His Excellency Lord Brabourne, laid the foundation stoe tl2rnherbia and ny dlynimm stone on 22nd December 1934 during his last visit to Ahmedabad.

A week from 1st to 7th October was fixed as "Mercy Week" in the year under report in the Ahmedabad Cchools.

At the end of this week a Rally of the members of the Band of Mercy was organised on the 7th October.

At the end of last year the Society published useful literature and distributed the same free of charge. One of them "Dhorona Samanya Rogo ane tena Gharga-thu Ilajo" was found very useful, nnd was distributed in the whole district.

PUNCH AND JUDY AS LANGUAGE TEACHERS

English and French is being taught to German children "without teachers" by the use of Punch and Judy Shows. The puppets are made to upbraid each other in the foreign language. Martha Hoffschlager, writing in the journal of the National Socialist Teachers' Association, says that in schools where this experiment has been tried out, children enter so much into the spirit of the game that when Mr. Punch turns to the audience asking questions in the foreign language they readily answer.

AMELIORATION OF WORKERS

Indore Mill Inaugurates Welfare Schemes

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Sept. 13

With a view to better the conditions of the workers, the management of Rajkumar Mills, Indore, has introduced several welfare schemes, each designed to meet the minimum necessities of the workers. A tea-stall and a grain depot, run by the Mill, and Managed by the Committees of the representatives of the labourers, have been set up. This arrangment is calculated to mitigate profiteering by outsides which has proved to be the bane of the labourers.

The Management contemplated extending the present dispensary where free-medical aid is given daily to 125-130 patients. The provision of Grehes to look after the children of the workers has proved a boon to the workers specially women-workers during whose working hours a qualified nurse takes care of the infants.

A Co-operative Credit Society to benefit the employees of the Mill has been organised. The loan department, which advances loans at a nominal rate of interest to workers, aims to put an end to usurious money-lenders. This has removed considerable hardships of the mill-workers, who, in the absence of a credit society were obliged to approach Kabuli money-lenders who would fast themselves at the entrace of the Mill on the pay day with lathis to recover dues from the poor labourers.

SALARY CUTS RESTORED

The Maharaja Holkar has announced on the occasion of His 28th birthday, land revenue remissions amounting to Rs. 75 285, and the restoration of salary-cuts.

The citizens of Indore including the Mercantile Community presented an address to the Maharaja yesterday in the Town Hall to congratulate him on his 28th Birthday.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FOR BARODA

Relief For Indebted Agriculturists

DEWAN UNFOLDS GOVT.'S PLANS IN ASSEMBLY

BARODA: Sept. 13.

"As you are aware, at a meeting of the leading Sardars, Officers and citizens of the State held at Baroda on the 30th June 1935, it was resolved that the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness' reign should be celebrated in a fitting manner and that a permanent memorial should be raised on the occasion as a mark of our love for His Highness and to commemorate the epoch-making character of his rule," declared Dewan Sir V.T. Krishnamachariar, opening the first session of the Baroda State Assembly yesterday.

"The consensus of opinion at the meeting," continued Sir Krishnamachariar, "was that this memorial should take the form of a Rural Reconstruction Trust, so that the largest number of the people of the State might be benefited. His Highness' interest in the welfare of the rural population is well-known and the proposed scheme will serve the object most dear to His Highness and do untold good, especially in these days of depression in agriculture. From the income of the Trust, assistance will be given for imparting practical training to rural workers and sons etc. of agriculturists in all aspects of rural problems—improved agriculture, co-operation, subsidiary industries.

FUNCTION OF TRUST.

It will also be the function of the Trust (i) to assist agriculturists to carry out on their farms improvements taught to them, (ii) to co-ordinate the activities of the Government and of private agencies engaged in village uplift and to stimulate them by giving grants, etc., (iii) to employ research workers to carry on investigations to supplement those done by Government or in new directions, (iv) to organise intensive work and propaganda among the villagers by sending out trained men to live among them, and (v) in other ways to assist in bringing about a change in the outlook of the villagers, as this is an essential condition to all progress.

"A large fund is essential for the successful working of any such scheme, and I have no doubt that the subjects of His Highness will do all they can to assure the success of the scheme.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

"I am glad to note that some of the members of the Dhara Sabha have put forth proposals to celebrate this unique occasion in a fitting manner. Among the subjects referred to the present session of the Dhara Sabha are the reports of the committees appointed to consider the drafts of (i) the Pre-emption Act, (ii) the notification regarding restrictions on caste-dinners and (iii) the Agriculturists Relief Act.

"It is felt that the law of pre-emption in the State leads to considerable difficulties in practical working and often to avoidable litigation. The first of the above measures is meant to remedy this state of things. The second aims at placing restrictions on unnecessary expenses on caste dinners. The object of the third measure is to afford relief to indebted agriculturists.

"A Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code will also be placed before this session for consideration. It makes it obligatory on superior landholders when remission or suspension is granted by Government to pass the relief on to inferior holders."—United Press.

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"EXECUTIVE WANTS TO DISPLACE LAW COURTS AND ENTHRONE ITSELF"

(Continued from page 9.)

tioned in any court of law. The Government say that their decision is final.

"It seems to me that from whatever point of view you look at it, these sections cannot be tolerated. I want merely to state how these provisions have been applied in the past. Almost every Congress Committee throughout India was suppressed, as an unlawful association. In Madras, I was in charge of a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition run not by the Congress, but by the Madras Mahajana Sabha. This Exhibition was invaded and all articles were forfeited. But, afterwards, they were returned on our representation. Perhaps, when he speaks he will add to list from his ampler knowledge, but I may tell you, sir, that I know that in Bombay they declared the following associations as unlawful associations:—

Labour Welfare Centre, Foreign Cloth Boycott Swadeshi Committee, Anti-untouchability Committee, Prohibition Committee, Municipal Sub-Committee, Swadeshi Prachar Mandir, Women's Associations, Nationalist Muslim Party, Nationalist Christian Party.

CONTROL OF PRESS

Then, sir, I come to the 'piece de resistance., as I may call it, of this Act, and that is the provision for what they call the better control of the press. I suggest that the extracts which my Honourable friend the Home Member read prove that in two provinces there are journals which write such things. But I want to ask him whether these journals were proceeded against under the ordinary law, and whether they were convicted and sentenced. (The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Yes.) I want to know whether, in spite of this punishment and sentence, all these papers went on writing in the same strain. What I want to know is this. There is no use throwing at me extracts for which the editors were prosecuted and sentenced, unless the Honourable the Home Member is able to supplement that information with the further information that, in spite of these continuous punishments, the newspapers went on publishing such extracts and articles. (The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: "Yes.") I have not heard that yet. I shall be obliged if at the proper time that can be stated. If that is so, I suggest that the remedy is under the ordinary law to find out who the real man is who abets this crime. You know perfectly well, Sir, that abetment is an offence under the Indian Penal Code. Why are the police so helpless? They shadow us all the time; they waste public money, but they are not able to get the criminals. That is what it comes to. If there are people who go on abetting these dummy editors, why do you not find them out?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Because we cannot prove it.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: And, therefore, you punish the innocent people, against whom you cannot prove the guilt. That is the greatest confession which you can make against this Bill. You cannot prove a thing against a man, and yet you want to punish him."

Then they say that when the Press Act was removed, it was all very bad. Sir, I shall tell you one thing as to how they administer the censorship of news in this country. You know the incident in Jubbulpore, which we could not discuss. Do you know that a week before the news appeared in any Indian paper it appeared in the London papers? The "Daily Herald" flashed it on its front page with big headlines. This Government of India suppressed that news in this country. That is their idea of running the Press Act, and publishing news or running the Government. They have neither the big imagination of a decent Government nor the sense of justice of even the ordinary man. And you have got ample powers to deal with seditious newspapers—Sections 124-A, 153-A, 99-A, and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Why don't you use them?

"I suggest, Sir, to the Honourable the Home Member that this attempt to antagonise the press bodes no good to anybody in this country. We must have the help of the press, especially when the electorate is to be put under a ban of suspicion and to be treated under these repressive laws, we are mounting up difficulties for ourselves."

"When you vest the control of the press in the Government, that is, to find whether certain sections of the press have or have not offended against the provisions of clause 4 of this Bill, it really means that the Government will exercise that control, as we know from past experience, against the Press which criticises its measures, and it will not apply those provisions to that section of the press which carries on propaganda in favour of Government." I did not say that, Sir. You did; and I agree with that. All these sub-sections which are sought to be added to this by section 16 of the criminal Law Amendment Act are provided for in the ordinary law.

I submit that, on a careful reading of all these sections, you will find that is impossible for anyone to escape the wrath of the executive. If I criticise a Government measure, if I am an editor of a press, the heavy hand of the Government can come upon me and the High Courts can give me precious little relief. I have got cases reported: 41 from Calcutta, 35 from Madras and 56 from Bombay. I do not propose to take more of the time of the House by quoting from those decisions; but I think I should command to those who are interested in this matter to peruse those decisions—one of them by Chief Justice Jenkins, one by yourself, Sir, and one by Chief Justice Beaumont; and all of them say that this so-called appeal to the High Court is illusory and meaningless. These sections are intended to strengthen the control of the executive over the Press.

The reason why in democratically governed countries there is no necessity for such laws at all is that the oppressed people know that, by the use of the ballot box, they can change the Government and put themselves in power. It is this sense of impotency in this country against an irremovable executive, against a conscienceless bureaucracy which goes on governing as it likes in spite of the people, which does cause these various movements; and it does seem to me that the way to deal with these movements is not to try to suppress them, but to deal with them in the only manner known to democratic and civilised countries, namely, by establishing responsible government in those countries.

I want again to echo your own words, Sir: "I submit that unless there is really something much deeper behind this Bill than we can fathom, on the face of it, this Bill is a measure which lacks justification altogether."

We are not able to see any justification for it; and, in the words of Lord Irwin, "In so far as the present movement involves any of the forces that we call nationalism, I would repeat what I have said more than once, that an attempt to meet the case with rigid and unyielding opposition is merely to repeat the unintelligent mistake of King Canute."

FUTILITY OF REPRESSION

On the whole, Sir, it seems to me that the Government are legislating in a fit of temper; and legislating in a fit of temper is not statesmanship. The futility of repressive legislation ought to be apparent to the government. The history of all countries shows it. Has repressive legislation killed nationalism in Ireland in Egypt, or in Russia, or in any country? Why do you believe that you can kill nationalism by this repressive legislation? And after all are governments so clear in their minds that civil disobedience ought to be killed? It is the inherent right of man, and it does seem to me that all governments must depend upon this fundamental basis that while in normal times subjects ought to give unquestioning obedience to the government, when crises arise it is undoubtedly the duty of citizens to break unjust laws, so long as they take the consequences; and you cannot put down that movement by any stretch of imagination. They may feel horrified. Supposing we come into power and we enact that Europeans in this country shall wear Khaddar dhoties alone and go about in Khaddar shirts, I should not be surprised if these gentlemen break into civil disobedience then.

Therefore it does seem to me.....

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Not civil.

WESTERN BRUTE FORCE.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: My friend says not civil—I agree—disobedience but not civil, and that is not which I want to strike. Sir, is the Government perfectly clear that the ills of humanity can be better solved by physical warfare and not by civil disobedience? Today, Italy and Abyssinia are almost going to war. Britain and France stand helpless, Germany's ways are mysterious, Russia no one knows. And is the Honourable the Home Member perfectly clear in his mind that Mahatma Gandhi in India is not doing a service not alone to his own country but to the whole of humanity, by substituting soul force for physical force (Hear, hear from Congress Benches). Are we clear in our own minds that civil disobedience may not be the saviour of human civilisation to set right individual and national wrongs, that civil disobedience may not be the far more humane, the far more civilised method than the brutal warfare which kills innocent women and children? It does seem to me, therefore, that even on fundamentals, the Government is hopelessly wrong. The true remedy is Swaraj for all these things. Even then there may be civil disobedience, but we shall meet it by administering the laws judicially, or by resigning and giving place to those who want to practise civil disobedience. Then they will learn that they cannot or need not practise civil disobedience.

And what is the object of the Government in this Bill? I suggest they want to enthrone bureaucracy, they want to stifle all criticism, they want to obstruct Swadeshi and prohibition and any kind of decent social reform. They want to interfere with peaceful picketing, they want to introduce a new criminal procedure in the country, they want to prevent all associations which the Government dislike from function, they want to stifle the press. The Government want to live in their own way, taking public opinion from their sycophants who say, 'Oh, what a Sircar, What a Grigg, what a Sir Henry? There is a lot of statesmanship in them; they know what there is to know. What they do not know is not worth knowing, and they are serving and working for the best interests of the country. Long live the Executive Government of India." Is that the kind of public opinion they want? It seems to me, that this Bill shows the intention that is behind their minds.

Therefore, I come to these conclusions. You don't believe in your own reforms. You treat yourselves as an armed camp in a hostile country. And therefore you want these powers. You do not trust your own courts of justice, and you want the angry planter or the angry colonel or the angry civilian to rule this country.

PLIGHT OF WIDOWS

Marwari Remarriage Society's Appeal For Help

The Honorary Secretary of the Marwari Widow re-marriage society, in an appeal to the Marwaries, says:—The plight of the widows in the Marwari community is very miserable and the circumstances in which they have to live are extremely pernicious as a result of which cases of their going astray have become more frequent. It has now been established that the conditions of the society are changed to such an extent that the advices of Brahmacharya, sacrifice, renunciation and killing of desires etc: have become absolutely fruitless and to resort to those methods again, is nothing but self-deception and sometimes even hypocrisy. The best solution of this problem rests in widow remarriage alone and in no where else. To save society from its pitiable degradation and also to improve the condition of the widows it seems to be imperative that proper facilities for their remarriage should be given.

Reformists of the Marwari Community in Calcutta have with the above-mentioned object in view started an organization entitled the Marwari widow Re-marriage Society. But the work before us can not be limited to one place alone and success cannot be achieved unless we receive full co-operation and assistance of the Marwari Community as a whole throughout India.

We are preparing a list of those men who can marry widows and such widows as are desirous of entering the married life again, and we shall feel obliged if you will please supply us with names and addresses of such individuals known to you.

The secretary concludes by appealing to his community to enrol themselves as members.

Collegians Stage "Sacrifice"

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) By Mail.

The Hyderabad College Dramatic Society of which Principal Kumar is the President, Hiro Jhangiani is a Secretary, presented a play entitled "Sacrifice" before a packed audience at the College lecture theatre last evening.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Hyderabad Brahmo Samaj will be celebrated here for a fortnight.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Mr. S. D. Contractor, the Educational Inspector in Sind is presiding on the occasion of the prize distribution ceremony of Navalrai Hiranand Academy High School, which takes place on 21st September, 1935.

MOTHER OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Work For World Peace Won Nobel Prize For Jane Addams

Miss Jane Addams, world-famous social welfare worker and peace advocate, died at 6-15 p.m. on May 21 last in Passavant Hospital, Chicago, where she had undergone a major operation four days earlier.

The founder of Hull House, the internationally known social settlement in Chicago, and the winner of a Nobel Prize for her efforts in behalf of world peace, Miss Addams would have been 75 years old on September 6.

"MOTHER OF SOCIAL SERVICE"

Miss Addams has been called "the greatest woman in the world," the "mother of social service," "the greatest woman internationalist" and the "first citizen of Chicago." With her idealism serene, unafraid, militant, was always paramount. Devoted to the cause of social and political reform, to the betterment of the economic condition of the masses, to world peace and to internationalism, Miss Addams's influence was world-wide. She was, perhaps, the world's best-known and best-loved woman.

She made enemies. Her views were sometimes considered dangerously radical. Socialists and other radicals met at Hull House, and her opponents sometimes forgot that her liberal attitude in permitting such meetings did not include a membership in the groups she tolerated. In the World War her efforts for peace were unabated even when the United States entered the struggle and the war-time hysteria which ensued obscured for a time the American public's realization of Miss Addam's purity of purpose and character.

Lavishly she gave of herself to fight child labour, to lead political causes such as those of Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressive Party in 1912 and of Senator La Follette and his Progressives of 1925, to battle for disarmament, for insurance against unemployment, old age and poverty, for woman suffrage and for equal rights of women. But she never left Hull House, her starting place, and remained as its resident head until her death.

She lectured from end to end of the United States. All over Europe and Asia she travelled, everywhere striving to alleviate the suffering of the masses.

Miss Addams was born in Cedarville, Ill, on September 6, 1860, of Quaker ancestry. Had she chosen it, this woman who gave herself so unselfishly to the cause of the poor, the ignorant and the oppressed, could have enjoyed wealth and social position.

LINCOLN'S CREED, HER IDEAL.

Her father, John H. Addams, a friend of Abraham Lincoln, was a banker, who served from 1854 to 1870 in the Illinois Senate. Lincoln's creed of the equality of men became Miss Addams' ideal as a child.

After she was graduated from Rockford College in 1881, Miss Addams went abroad to complete her education. It was not the Alps, the art galleries or the cathedrals that impressed her, but rather the slums of the great cities.

She went to London and there saw Toynbee Hall, the first settlement house in the world. Returning to the United States, she was ill for some months, and then, in 1888, she studied for a time in Philadelphia.

HOW HULL HOUSE GREW.

In 1889, when she was 29 years old, Miss Addams and Miss Ellen Gates Starr, her friend, founded Hull House at 800, South Halsted Street, Chicago, "in the midst of horrid little houses" of the slums. Four years previously the stately red brick mansion had been built by Charles J. Hull on the outskirts of the city. By 1889, however, it stood in the heart of one of the most miserable neighbourhoods of the city. The owner, Miss Helen Culver, gave the two women a free leasehold to the house and later to the land about it, on which twelve additional buildings were built.

Miss Addams moved into Hull House in September, 1889, and it was her home thereafter. Thousands of the foreign born—Miss Addams always held welcoming arms to the strangers—including Poles, Jews, Russians, Italians, Greeks, Germans, Irish, Indians and Bohemians were welcomed there.

Hull House grew to be known as one of the largest and best-known of the nation's settlements. It commenced with the ordinary activities of children's clubs and free kindergartens, and later it sponsored courses in languages, literature, music, painting, history, mathematics, elocution, dancing, wood-carving, pottery, metal work, bookbinding, dress making, lacework, cooking and basketwork. A labour museum was also established at Hull House.

PEACE MISSION

In 1909, Miss Addams became president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and served in that post with distinction. Her fight for world peace began early. She had an abhorrence for bloodshed and violence. In January, 1915, when the Woman's Peace Party was organized, she was chosen president.

In April, 1915, she helped to organize and became president of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, then called the Woman's International Peace Congress, which she headed until 1929, when she became honorary international president. The first meeting held in April, 1915, at The Hague, was, in many respects, a stormy one, as it was attended by women from all of the warring countries, as well as most of the neutral ones.

After the conference Miss Addams toured Europe.

After the war she presided at international conferences of the league in Zurich in 1919, in Vienna in 1921, in The Hague in 1922, in Washington in 1924, in Dublin in 1926, and at Prague in 1929.

KANNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE

To Be Held In Bombay On December 26

A bulletin relating to the 21st Session of the Kannada Literary Conference to be held in Bombay says that Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore has accepted the invitation to preside over the conference.

The Managing Committee of the Parishat has finally decided that the Conference should begin on Thursday the 26th of December 1935 and continue for three days.

The Conference is making a departure this year from its previous practice in arranging for Sectional Gatherings to deal with subjects of various kinds. The Parisnat requests those who intend Submitting papers, essays, poems, etc., to the Conference, to inform the Parishat of their intention immediately.

The annual meeting of the Parishat will probably be held on the 27th of December.

Bringing Together Radical Elements In Congress

Provincial Conference To Consider Urgent Issues Confronting Country

(BY A CONGRESSMAN.)

The announcement is made that the Bombay Congress Socialist Party is convening a Provincial Conference of Congressmen early in October to express the organised opinion of rank and file Congressmen on the burning topics that agitate the public mind today, namely, the question of acceptance of Ministerial Offices under the New Government of India Act and of India's opposition to any war that may break out.

NOT A SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

This Conference, though initiated by the Socialists is, it is understood, not a Socialist Conference, but is open to all sections of Congressmen. There is general agreement among all sections of rank and file Congressmen, be they Socialists or others, that the strength, influence and respect the Congress commands to-day have been built upon the untold sufferings and sacrifices of thousands of patriots. As such they simply cannot ever imagine the possibility of the Congress drifting back to moderatism and reaction. The proposed Conference, therefore, is welcomed as a move in the right direction.

STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

The co-operation of non-Socialist radical Congressmen to make the Conference a success can be taken as assured since announcement of the abandonment of the idea of organising a Radical Congressmen's Conference which was reported as having been made. The exact scope of the Conference has not yet been authentically stated, by its initiators, the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. But it is understood that a statement is under preparation and will be officially released for publication in a day or two. In the meantime speculation is rife as to the effect of the Conference on the Radical elements in the Congress. So far as these elements in the city are concerned, there have for some time been differences between them on the issue of the organisation of a Socialist Party within the Congress, the main point of difference being that the issue of Socialism should not be raised at a time when the prime task appeared to be mobilising radical opinion on a genuine programme of anti-imperialist democratic struggle. Though the Congress Socialist Party has not been pressing the Socialist issue in the Congress to-day, but has been confining its role to radicalising the Congress organisation through resolutions and propaganda on the basis of a programme which cannot be termed Socialist, still these differences have persisted. The conference, therefore, it is generally hoped, will tend to remove these differences and bring solidarity among radical Congressmen under the hegemony of the Congress Socialist Party.

'INDIAN JOURNALISM IS DULL'

An English Journalist's Impressions

KARACHI, (By Mail.

Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge late of the "Manchester Guardian" who had come to India and joined the Statesman, working as their correspondent at Delhi and Simla in recent months, returned to-day by air to London, where he will join the "Evening Standard."

He was received at the Drigh Road aerodrome by prominent Karachi journalists.

Journalism in India, he said, was utterly dull and he looked forward to some exciting experiences in Fleet Street. After a stay of over three years in India he felt very pessimistic about the future of the country, for he saw nothing in the political or economic sphere which inspired him with home. He feared further that communalism was gradually rearing up its head and the repercussions were being felt in several provinces.

Turning to what he characterised as the unreal atmosphere of political deliberations and discussions both in and outside the legislatures, he expressed the wish that statesman and legislators of the country were more frank and practical in their utterances, instead of trusting to mere shibboleths.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Late Mr. C. M. Cursetji

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The late Mr. Cursetji M. Cursetji, Barrister-at-law, a retired Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who died recently will be and ought to be remembered as one of the ideal judges known to the history of the Court who raised the prestige and the popularity of the Court in his times to the highest degree. His ideals followed the best British judicial ideals. His mottoes were first, that justice is which is impartial and pure which makes no distinction between the rich and the poor, the high and the low, between the Europeans and the Indians, between senior and junior members of the Bar, between suits for big sums and suits for small sums; that every litigant whatever his status in life or however professionally represented should have justice from him to the best of his ability and exertions and conscience. He was specially a friend of the unrepresented poor illiterate litigants; over whose cases he spent hours, working till 7 or 7-30 p.m. and trying his best to extract the truth in their cases from their confused statements. The average Small Causes Court Judge who prefers despatch to justice though, the Bombay High Court has expressly ruled "despatch is good, but justice is better" would, in the case of poor illiterate litigants, expect documentary evidence and clear logical statements, free from confusion and contradictions and would not care to waste upon the trial of such petty suits his and the public's supposed precious time.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji or C. M. C. as he was popularly known in the Court, settled the law as to important commercial customs. A suit came on before him for a paltry sum to settle the custom in Bombay as to the mercantile rate of interest. There was a big array of senior counsel on both sides. But Mr. C. M. Cursetji, most patiently as usual, heard the case, at length for several days, hearing numerous witnesses and finally decided upon the custom, and his decision has been ever since followed in the Bazars and in the Court also. As to his rule not to discriminate between juniors and seniors, it had a curious result. On his retirement from the Bench a dinner was given to him by the Bar to which the junior members of the Bar flocked, but the leading members kept away from it. Mr. C. M. Cursetji's second motto was not only ungrudging but good-tempered, inexhaustible, patience and exertion in the trial of cases. He never shirked his work and never wearied of hearing a case to the end; and not only never proposed any settlement of any case, but on the contrary would, if he thought a party's case to be just and true, even go the length of opposing and preventing a settlement. He never said to the parties, as is sometimes said, in the Court by a Judge to parties or to Counsel without hearing a case "you must leave it to the oath of the other side" or "you leave it to me" "Why don't you settle"? His third ideal was that to err being human; a judge may err at times and that if he erred it was his duty to admit the error and get it corrected in appeal. In several cases where Mr. C. M. Cursetji thought that he had done unconsciously injustice, he would send for the pleader to whose client he felt he had done injustice and ask him to appeal to the Full Court. There according to the practice prevailing in his days, the Trial Judge sate in the Appellate Court or the Full Court as it is called along with the Chief Judge to hear appeals against his judgment, and he would see, that his own erroneous judgment was reversed at his own instance. Mr. C. M. Cursetji was a most devoted votary of the goddess of justice and was a relentless enemy of injustice, though thereby he added to his work and to his arrears and kept himself at work daily till late in the evening.

Under the High Court Rules of Practice of the Court no defences are required to be furnished to the Court in suits under Rs. 1,000 before the suit is called on for hearing. But Mr. C. M. Cursetji boldly introduced the practice of calling out all new cases on his board at the beginning of the day's work and calling for defences and noting them down with his own hand on the proceedings. This practice has been now fully established in the Court, and counsel for defence in every suit under Rs. 1,000 is required to file defences at the risk of his being held to have no defence. Mr. C. M. Cursetji's practice of "roll-call," as it was called, is now a days followed by a certain judge; but unfortunately he does so at the end of the day to the inconvenience and intense irritation of the Bar.

To Mr. C. M. Cursetji must be given the credit of settling about 50 years ago the tangled incidents of the 'pakka adat' system. After examining most patiently and at length a number of witnesses on both sides Mr. C. M. Cursetji delivered a judgment which became classical at the time especially in the Marwadi Bazar where its copy was handled by numbers of merchants and was highly appreciated and admired. It was years afterwards that the Bombay High Court made its own pronouncement on the subject which came to be on the lines of Mr. C. M. Cursetji's judgment. Every admirer of justice will wish that Mr. C. M. Cursetji's judicial ideals will always serve as models out only to the judges of the Bombay Small Causes Court, but also to those of all subordinate Courts in India.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. DADACHANJI,
Advocate, High Court.

Hockey Debacle In Bombay

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the conclusion of the Rovers Cup Tournament, the football season will nearly have ended and sportsmen of the city will be eagerly looking forward to the approaching hockey season. Players will be bringing out their sticks from the corners but when they view the situation in the hockey world, many will feel inclined to let them lie where they are, never to be brought out. Now, I want to explain to all players and the public the situation and comment upon the same and offer my own suggestions.

About a year ago, the W. I. F. A. ceased to be the controlling body for hockey and, there came to light the present Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, (B.P. H. A.) The Umpiring of all hockey matches was in the able hands of the Bombay Referees' Association (B.R.A.) now known as the Bombay Presidency Referees' Association, (B.P.R.A.) a body affiliated to the W.I.F.A. and the English Referees' Association. Some of the members of the B.R. A. have been the pioneers of good umpiring in this great city of ours. The B.R.A. have been solely responsible for the high standard of umpiring in this city, which stands on a higher level than the umpiring in any other part of India. A storm was blowing at the end of the last hockey league and it continued to blow and the result was that the Aga Khan Tournament Committee decided to depart from the usual path and refused to have the services of the B.R.A. The umpiring was entrusted to the newly formed B.P. H.A. and all know the way in which they discharged their onerous task. Umpires were fetched from here and there and put up on the field and consequently we had a rare type of umpiring in the last Aga Khan Tournament.

Now, let us bury the past and view the position this year. The B.P.H.A. have formed a new Hockey Umpires' Committee and the rules have been framed and are only awaiting adoption. This new Umpires' Committee in a way, have signed the death warrant of the B.R.A.—at last so far as the hockey section is concerned. Is this the gratitude we show to a body that has rendered such valuable services in the past? The B.R.A. has been an independent body, ever ready to satisfy the needs of all hockey lovers. With the formation of the new board, most of the best hockey Umpires contemplate, putting by their whistles for good, much to the dissatisfaction of hockey players. They could surely go on for a couple of years more until the younger generation have benefited by their experience and then they could retire with the blessings of all hockey lovers. Are we to allow such a thing to happen? Are we going to have last year's Aga Khan feat repeated?

In my conversation with the secretaries of a number of teams they have told me that the only way to make the Bombay Gymkhana reconsider the situation is by boycotting this year's tournament. What a great blow it will be if a team like the Lusitanians stands out! I also had a talk with some of the authorities of the teams that visited Bombay last year and I learnt that a great deal of dissatisfaction was prevalent with regard to the umpiring. With this dissatisfaction rampant, I doubt if we will have any first class up-country team making the trip to Bombay next season. Already last year the entries had fallen down. The dissatisfaction is also prevailing among the spectators and that has been proved by the booing and hooting of umpires last year. The crowds will also be on the wane in this year's Aga Khan Tournament. This Tournament is one of the best in India, and is the pride of "Prima Urbs Indis." and if that is going to be a failure, then, indeed, the prestige of our city as the leading hockey province will dwindle.

Neither is the position of the B.P.H.A. very encouraging. From what I know of this Association, its financial position is not quite sound and never will be unless and until they have a ground of their own. Their only income at present is from affiliation fee and the League entrance fee. What is to be their plight if a large number of teams fail to affiliate and enter for their League? Rumours are afloat that this is going to be done.

As a great lover of hockey I appeal to all concerned to come to an amicable settlement and save Bombay's prestige. Its yet not too late. If the B.P.H.A. Council will not listen to reason then the only remedy is for all local clubs to see that the new rules are not adopted. All the clubs should voice their feeling in a body. The situation calls for an united front to be offered. All the affiliated clubs should send in a requisition to the secretary of the B.P.H.A. to call for a special general meeting to consider the situation. Will club secretaries awake and act?—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.
"INTERESTED"

Parsi Girls And The Cinema

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though I have no wish whatever to take sides in the unpleasant controversy and with all the admiration for the pluck of the young Parsi amazons who are trying to carve out careers into hitherto unknown fields (specially for Parsi females) permit me to ventilate a few impartial pros and cons of this much-discussed question, through the medium of your valuable columns.

In the U. S. A., the home of the Cinema Industry, the position of females in general and actresses in particular, is elevated far above that of the men folk. Women there do not take to vicious ways of living for economic reasons, because they do not have to, but only do so if they are either vicious by nature or are too weak to resist the unwelcome attentions of vicious males. 'Stars' there are highly paid and idolized and the sensible among them, lead a clean natural life, if they desire to retain their health, good looks and popularity.

Even in such ideal surroundings 90 per cent. of the aspirants to stardom are walking tragedies on two feet. Some of them lead a dissipated life and are physical wrecks, some are matrimonially blasted and are social wrecks, whereas others lead improvident lives and are financial wrecks. Most of these aspirants when taking to the silver screen are like moths rushing for destructive self immolation to the attractive glare and false glow and glamour of the candle ahead. Because they proceed with rose coloured glasses and rosy dreams they have no realisation of the amount of sacrifice they would have to make in the cause of so called art until they are actually faced with the problem of doing so.

Even then it is universally acknowledged that the screen and the stage are stepping stones to hasty and thoughtless matrimony of the unwholesome type which usually winds up on the rocks. Menfolk who have to act 12 hours a day and have no time to be natural emasculate unless they are mental giants and have super human control. Similarly women folk who have to defend themselves against all types of males on one side and have to earn enough by freely mixing with them to keep body and soul alive become brazen, develop male gruff voices, crop their hair and are so unsexed externally that they lose what little of sex appeal they possess in this age of frivolous freedom. All this in the land of "milk and honey" or "God's own country" as the Yankees vainly call their home, where no man with a strong pair of arms and a head on his shoulders need starve or be in want.

As with the U. S. A. so with other parts of the West including the land of our British rulers. It is all very well in its way to talk of Mr. Cochran's recent revues and of the difference between Victorian age and the Georgian era. We cannot swallow Mr. Cochran's revues wholesale without a big pinch of table salt. West is West and East is East.

Translate the above in our country where people take to the stage or the screen on account of overcrowding or economic depression in other fields. The position of our stage and screen actors is comparatively very low. Then our social and moral education is very different to that of the West. It goes without gainsay that the recruits in the art of acting, singing and dancing are not seldom selected from a class of questionable characters in this benighted land of ours, overweighted with the halo of Western culture and Western civilisation.

No Christian, Anglo-Indian, Jew, Yahudi, Hebrew or Israelite much less a Hindu or a Mahomedan father, mother or brother will ever agree to see their sisters or daughters embracing the silver screen or the stage for all that they are worth. Those who are now sermonising and preaching free-thinking and freedom for Parsi girls would see themselves and their girls going to the gallows or electrified first-hand rather than see them going out and playing the role of actresses on the silver screen or stage. The Zoroastrian community barely number a lakh and eleven thousand and they can hardly allow the number of their community to be minimised or frittered away by their daughters taking to the stage and the screen, no matter with what ideas, hopes or aspirations, and as a sequence mixing with men of alien communities of all sorts and conditions and endangering their standing as true Zoroastrians and taking the risk of contemination and moral degredation.

We want our daughters and sisters to be good daughters and sisters first and the good daughters and sisters of to-day would be the good mothers of to-morrow.

The position of our women folk is as much below our men folk as it is high in the Western countries. Our moral code is in keeping with the best of our traditions as well as our climatic requirements. In the West the evils described are between actors of the same faith, i.e. Christian or Christian and Jews who are nothing but the ancesters of the Christians. In India this evil would spell certain disaster because they would create unwholesome union between peoples of different faiths,—the result would be the certain eclipse of minorities by the overpowering majority of Hindus and Mahomedans.

In the West the problem is inter provincial only, but it would be inter racial here, which would spell certain disaster for a microscopic community like the Parsis, who have simply existed on this vast continent for 1305 years by sticking fast to certain glorious traditions of religion, morality and strict in breeding. We are not afraid of losing caste but we are certainly afraid of losing our individuality and status quo and the heirloom of the great and honourable race of our forebears, to which we have the honour to belong.

Setting off favourable and unfavourable criticisms in the balance those against most assuredly preponderate. There are people who think nothing or stowing away their real names safely in their waist coat pockets and revelling in all sorts of irresponsible and irrelevent statements. They are people who have no stakes to lose and no investment to forefeit. They are practically hunting with the hound and running with the hare With the best or the worst of intentions and in the most casual and nonchalant way they are exploiting our Parsi girls boldly and recklessly the same as Il Duce is exploiting his own country. The ardour of reckless persons of this stamp and calibre must be curbed. They are a danger to themselves, a danger to those whom they are trying to boost up and a danger to their own honest-minded and innocent sisters.

A word about the Parsi Baronet's daughter Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala and her venturesome creed and bold beliefs. So far as the Parsi community is concerned she is fully 50 years in advance of the times. The accident of her high birth is no warrant of any kind for giving or trying to give gratuitous advice or assuming the role of a 'pater families,' and giving the lead and light to her community. Some of Mrs. Sabavala's statements are most anomalous judging them for what they are worth. We will just try and analyze them.

The agitation is not confined to a handful of short-sighted, and narrow-minded Zoroastrians as Mrs. Sabavala puts it. It is the opposition that is limited to this number. After taking some deep plunges and dabbling in the vice and virtue of the silver screen, Mrs. Sabavala asks, "What better form of occupation and achievement can a woman wish for than to serve her brethren thus?" "On the other hand," confesses Mrs. Sabavala, "there is no denying the fact that cinema acting, being a very lucrative profession and one full of glamour, may be a lure to evil. There is, however, no light without darkness, no joy without sorrow and no hope without despair. In life one has to take the bad with the good and the weak with the strong." How one wishes Mrs. Sabavala had stopped short here. But she would not be Mrs. Sabavala if she did.

Proceeding further Mrs. Sabavala talks most injudiciously and indiscreetly about "cloistered virtue." Says, Mrs. Sabavala, "In these modern days of freedom and individual expression of thought and action, any idea of cloistered virtue is as ridiculous as it is impracticable. My Parsi friends should know that real chastity is no hot-house plant, but a beautiful flower that blooms in the glare of life and flourishes best in its blasting winds. "Mrs. Sabavala evidently scoffs and floutes at cloistered virtue. Her words are tantamount to saying that "Hind Mata" is barren of pure untainted and uncontaminated virtue. Her temerity beats the murky author of 'Mother India' hollow. She has allowed her discretion and better judgment to run away with herself.

Mrs. Sabavala winds up her unrestrained and uncontrolled virulent outpour by haphazardly observing "It should, however be remembered, that the screen is a great force for good as well as evil, and one can only hope that all Zoroastrian women who take up a screen life will do so with motives that are clean, ideals that are high, and with the one object of universal service in sight." Mrs. Sabavala in this pious peroration of hers finds herself enmessed in a labyrinth of self-contradicting and clashing statements. Mum's the word for her.

But Mrs. Sabavala is now of an age to know where to draw the line. She has been a little too free and forward with her advice and admonition and she has not waited to know if her community wants it or not. Now that she has known it one can only hope and trust she will cry halt.—Yours etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

II

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you permit me to ask some pertinent and impertinent queries to my fellow-communalists:—

May I have right to ask you and ask you in earnest.

(1) Why are you so panic-stricken over the issue?

(2) Why are you opposed to appearance of girls on screen and why favour the lads?

(3) Do you really mean to say that Zoroastrianism is only for girls?

(4) Do you really believe that Parsi religion is going to dogs only because the ladies appear on the silver screen?

(5) Only on the screen do the boys and girls do not keep their "Sudreh" and "Kusti"?

(6) Are you right in saying that if few take to the screen all the women will take to it?

(7) Is it fair to say that only "the screen-life is more mercenary than honourable, more flight than steady, more artificial than natural and more degrading than elevating"?

(8) Have the persons lost fortunes only in the screen line?

(9) Are not Parsis owners of cinemas?

(10) Are you ready to put away with the garb of the most enlightened and liberal minded community?.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. K.

III

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The protest of the Parsis about Parsi girls appearing on the screen has arrested much public attention. Surely there are persons in the community at present, who do not disapprove of Parsi women taking to the profession of the screen, still none dare contradict me that they are in a microscopic minority. Amongst those who comment on this attitude, some have failed to understand this attitude properly and some are deliberately twisting facts to suit their purpose.

About 1,200 years ago the ancestors of the present Parsis left Persia and settled down in the cities and villages of Gujarat for the preservation of their ancient religion and their blood. To that intent they converted themselves into a caste, along the caste system of India. This question was litigated threadbare at the High Court of Bombay between the Orthodox majority and wealthy minority of reformers some years ago and their Lordships Justice Davar and Justice Beaman have laid down that Parsis of India are a caste and as such they have established certain customs by long ancient usage which have the force and sanctity of law. Though Zorostrainism permitted conversion of aliens in a certain manner, the Parsis under an ancient custom with deliberate motives of self-preservation, have refused admission to their fold to all aliens.

Similarly for centuries past Parsis have disapproved of Parsi women taking to the profession of dancing girls and actresses. It is, therefore, that the Parsi feeling is roused at present. The special feature of the present agitation is that those Parsis who otherwise hold advanced views in certain religious matters also disapprove of Parsi women taking to screen. Whenever the microscopic minority has revolted against any such time-honoured customs the overwhelming orthodox majority has raised a strong protest and made lawful and peaceful attempts to preserve the sanctity of such customs. This is exactly what the Parsis are doing at present. The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat who are regarded as leaders of the community have also by a unanimous resolution passed by them, disapproved of any Parsi woman taking to the profession of the screen.

The public is fully aware of the dislike of the Parsis for inter-communal marriages. The orthodoxy also apprehend that the profession of the screen may lead to inter-communal marriages in larger numbers than at present and hence the excitement of the sentiments. The Parsis are out only to protect their own house according to their social customs and religious beliefs. They do not mean any offence to any community or race. In the assertion of their views in their own community the orthodox Parsis are always though peaceful yet fearless. The wealth or influence of none has frightened them in the past and is not likely to frighten them now or hereafter. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that in fairness and justice, others will not mix up issues and suggest that Parsis mean any affront or disrespect to any one.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR S. CHINIWALA.
Tower House, Dadyseth Road,
Chowpatty, Bombay.
September 12, 1935.

IV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read several letters from persons of different schools of thought on the question of Parsee women entering the profession as cinema actresses, in your paper. Let me candidly say that I belong to the Orthodox

(Continued on page 12, col. 5.)

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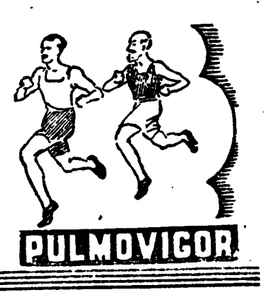

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

H. N. Brailsford, Mr. Harold Laski and others. In the Trade Union Movement there is in existence a similar group of people who appear to be coming into influence and although this year's session of the Congress ended in a success, on paper though, for the officials, a grim struggle awaits them next year. Sir Walter Citrine, the Secretary of the Congress, has no misgivings on the issue.

On Friday, by less than a bare two-to-one majority—an extra ordinary result under the circumstances—Sir Walter escaped what was virtually a vote of censure at the final session of the Congress. Discussion on a resolution rejecting the acceptance of honour by trade union leaders from the National Government, saw Citrine's action roundly condemned. No direct vote on the resolution was taken for the obvious reason. Instead, Sir Walter Citrine uneasily heard "previous question" moved and accepted by only 237 votes to 124. This decision is in any case a great blow to certain elements on the Council. It means that the question is, in effect, still open. It can be raised again at the next Congress and if the resolution had been directly rejected this would not be possible.

Apply Sanctions

However, as I stated earlier. the week has been a week of confabulations all over the country in connection with the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. The Trade Union Congress devoted most of its time in the discussion of this problem and came to the conclusion that the only possibility of saving the world from another war is to ask the League of Nations to apply Sanctions against Italy. The resolution on peace at the Congress was so keenly debated at Margate that the delegates defeated two attempts to move a closure. and the debate had to be continued in the afternoon. In moving the resolution expressing grave apprehension at the serious danger of the present international situation, recording the conviction that the existence of Fascist dictatorships notably in Italy and Germany, has fostered the spirit of militarism, and condemning the attitude of those Governments which have refused to use effectively the machinery of the League of Nations as instanced by the aggressive actions of Japan in the Far East and of Italy against the Abyssinian people, Sir Walter Citrine urged Sanctions as the only solution. "It is clear". he said, "that the Italian Government has no such intentions of preserving peace. It is not conciliation they want, it is conquest. Italy is going to break the peace by attacking a defenceless nation. We must do something to restrain the bully and those who use force. Moral resolutions are no good. The passing of pious declarations to preserve the peace of the world is wasted upon Mussolini. The only thing he will understand is the collective forces of the nations determined to uphold the peace of the world. I agree this is a very serious matter. Some say it means war. It may mean war, but that is just the thing we have to face. We have to face the facts, but there is no real alternative to the risk of Sanctions involving the risk of war If we fail now war is absolutely certain."

Lansbury's Attitude

This view of Sir Walter Citrine has received the backing of the Communist leaders to the surprise of the Independent Labour Party. When the two prominent sections of the working class movement in Great Britain are united on this issue, the leaders of the Independent Labour Party are denouncing them. In their opinion war of any kind should not be encouraged. They are warning the workers not to follow the labour leaders or the Communist leaders in their present advice as it means slaughter of the innocent for the benent of the "mad Imperialists" The "New Leader", the organ of the I. L. P. has used strong language against Litvinoff who has suggested that the League Council should favour Sanctions against Italy. Evidently, it is only Mr. George Lansbury who shares the views of the I. L. P. leaders. Speaking at the closing session of the Margate Congress, G. L. found himself in a dilemma that may, as on report goes, lead to his resignation. He is opposed to the policy of military sanctions against Italy. The Congress has committed itself to that policy. G. L. was called to make a speech on the peace-and-war policy of the party at Margate. For some time before speaking he sat at the back of the platform talking with one member after another of the General Council of the Congress. When he finished his speech he wept. Any observer could see that he found the utmost difficulty in restraining himself from his customary denunciation of war of any kind which he is not now allowed to make. "Whatever views any of us may hold", he said. "when we speak on behalf of the movement we can only state the opinion and decisions taken by that movement." For this very reason, Mr. Lansbury did not once mention, the League of Nations or its sanctions. He confined himself to a religious appeal, for, in his opinion, the only means to peace was economic justice through co-operation among the nations. He urged the Congress delegates to lead holy lives so that their influence for peace and good-will might be strengthened.

But, as I write this, Geneva is persistently reporting that the Italian attack on Abyssinia is scheduled for the first rainless day in Abyssinia between now and September 15. Faced with this threat, the statesmen at Geneva have frantically sought a compromise. Although, on Friday morning we were told that Italy would have nothing to do with any commission of inquiry into the Abyssinian tangle, late Friday evening it was announced that Mussolini had climbed down —though only a little. This has, however, upset the British delegation at Geneva. They fear, as they expressed it privately, that an admitted back-down by Il Duce in the face of world working class opinion would be dangerous because it would "encourage revolutionary sentiment in Italy. And they are asking Mussolini, what?" They freely admit that the answer to that is "Socialism."

General Election

Although it is generally believed that the Prime Minister will ask the King to dissolve Parliament early in January with a view to go to the country in the middle of that month or early in February it is significant that the Trade Union Congress did not discuss the question of General Election. As a matter of fact there was no reference during its duration to the organisation of Labour force in view of the approaching election. The only conclusion to which we can arrive at from this silence is that the Movement is already prepared with the task or does not take the view that the General Election will take place in the next four or five months. But Mr. Robert Bernays, who has deserted Sir Herbert Samuel's leadership to be an independent Liberal in support of the National Government in the House of Commons, believes that the General Election is coming soon. He has, therefore, made a special appeal through the columns of a Conservative newspaper to the Liberals to unite once again in support of the National Government. His contention is that the Liberal Party is riven with divisions. There are the Simonites, he says, who, though they contribute some very competent Ministers to the Tresaury Bench, contribute little else. Their back benches are for the most part either silent or ineffectivve. Similarly, Mr. Bernays points out that the Lloyd George family party on the Opposition benches, though its leader still commands a great body of opinion in the country, means nothing in the House of Commons.

It is interesting to remember that Mr. Bernay's parliamentary position is rather peculiar. When Sir Herbert Samuel and the rest of the Liberal Party crossed the floor of the House he did not cross with them. But he did not even join the Simonite Liberals, and he still receives the Liberal whip. Now he wants, in the name of unity, the Government to take in the Liberals in the next Government. He even sees no reason why "the Lloyd George family party on the Opposition benches" should not be taken in too. Neither group, he thinks, can contribute much in Opposition. He has put his ideas in a nutshell by asking: "Is there no possibility of reaching some agreement by which the forces of Liberalism can be united in producing a really national Government?" Otherwise he is afraid that, the five and a quarter million voters who supported Liberalism six years ago may swing over to Labour and "give a Parliamentary majority to the sentimental pacifists and parlour Bolsheviks". As one of the Liberal newspapers pointed out Mr. Berneys seems to feel that even the National Government must have something to stand up against, so he proposes that the Liberal Party should "stand four square against the Socialist Party and all its works."

AGRICULTURIST RELIEF BILL PASSED

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: Sept. 14.

At the resumed sitting of the State Legislative Assembly, Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan explained how exceptional circumstances made him submit an amendment to the Caste Tyranny Bill and withdrew the amendment pleading the absence of Mr. Prabhudas Bhavsang, the member who seconded it, and that he did not want to injure other's religious feelings.

During the discussion of the Pre-emption Act, Mr.. Somnath Dave put forth an amendment urging the abolition of the old circular and also stated that the Bill should not be taken into consideration.

The amendment was passed by 12 against 5.

The Dinner Prohibition Bill as emerging from the Select Committee was passed with the change that from 150 to 200 members are to be invited for dinner at one time." The Bill refers to dinners at marriage and death ceremonies.

The Agriculturists' Relief Bill, with change in the interest rate from 12 per cent. to 9 was passed.

Mr. Somnath Dave's amendment urging the farmer not to be jailed for the execution of decree after the present Bill is passed, was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The amendment in the Land Revenue Code on the lines of the Bombay Code sections 84-A and 94-A regarding the relations between superior and inferior landholders, was discussed in the House.

Mr. Lalloobhai's amendment urging the remission or suspension on Ganot Share equal to Government relief. was passed by 13 against 5.

The House then adjourned.

DERAILMENT ON JODHPUR RAILWAY

The Chief Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur, wires: under date September 14:

"Due to heavy rain earth under two rails between Didwana and Khunkhuna has been washed away. An Engine and six leading vehicles of No. 30 Down Mined were derailed and capsized. The driver, fireman, Khalasi and 2 gangmen were injured. They have been sent to Didwana Hospital for medical aid. No passenger has sustained injury.

Through communication has been restored to-day."—United Press.

BHIL SEVA MANDAL ANNIVERSARY

Workers Resign To Reduce Expenditure

Mr. L. M. Shrikant writes:

The annual meeting of the Working Committee of the Mandal was held on 11th and 12th instant at Dohad Mr. A. V. Thakkar presided.

Due to want of funds the Mandal has made utmost retrenchment. Three of its life workers have resigned from the Mandal to relieve the situation and a cut of 25 per cent has been made in the salaries. Six new schools have been added. The annual expenditure estimated for 1935-36 is about Rs. 17,000.

NO SLEEP FOR OVER TWO YEARS

Rudolf Endeiner, a weaver living at Mauserkirchen in Bavaria, has had no sleep since May, 1933, in spite of all efforts of the local doctors. He does the same amount of work as any normal man.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 11.)

school of thought. As such I shall feel, obliged if you were to allow me a little space in your Readers' column to express my views as and by way of a rejoinder to sister Bapsy Sabawalla, and others

At the outset I may state that I am not a saint nor do I pretend to be one but on the other hand I was a sailor during my youth, but becoming seasoned through age I make myself bold to assert that it is highly detrimental on the part of women and girls of Parsee community to enter into profession as a cinema star. Naturally readers will be anxious to know "what harm is there if Parsee women and girls were to take up the profession as cinema actresses?"—My reply is as under:—

That all Englishmen, Hindus, Mahomedans and others are in the know that the Parsee community is a God-fearing community whereby they pay rigid homage to their old customs and conventions following the footsteps of their forefathers with the result that the Parsee male and female members are enjoined by religion, law, social customs to pass their lives under watertight compartment. In other words, our religion forbids "Proselytism," a very important factor overlooked by those who are writing letters in your paper and other papers on the present question, calling orthodox male members of the Parsee community to be narrow-minded and sentimentalist class of people.

I would hundred times prefer to be styled as a narrow-minded person but this epithet will not detract me from doing a duty towards the weaker sex of my community, I mean the women whose honour and virtue ought and should be protected from vicious circle, as these who are married are styled and the juniors who are to marry will be styled as "Mothers of Mankind," a Divine gift and honour enjoined by God to women.

Further as a minor community we must be left alone as we Parsees know our mothers, sisters, daughters, nieces, etc., in a far better way than others of the different communities who I believe have no right to interfere on questions involving Parsee community.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR R. SUBEDAR.
Hornby House,
Hornby Road,
Sept. 13.

Futility Of Arts College At Rajkot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, It is gratifying to learn that some philanthropists and educationists have joined hands in Kathiawar and the capital of the late Sir Lakhajiraj is to have an educational institution. Rajkot State is to pay Rs. 35,000 towards the initial cost and Rs.8,000 annually towards the recurring expenditure. This speaks very well of the generosity of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot as guided by his Dewan Shri Virawala but one turns with dismay when it is heard that powerful influence is being brought to bear on the movers to let the proposed institution take the form of an arts college.

The chief reason it is said for Rajkot insisting on such a college is the expressed wish of its late lamented ruler, Sir Lakhaji Raj. One cannot deny that all honour is due to the present Thakore Saheb to insist on carrying out the wishes of his noble father but it must not be forgotten that is more than five years since he breathed his last and in the course of these five years vast economic changes have come over the whole country, especially over Kathiawar. In 1928 I had the good fortune of discussing the matter with the late Thakore Saheb and from my conversation with him I gathered that his aim was to make a generous contribution towards the education of the youth of Rajkot and Kathiawar, to gain importance for his capital and to associate the name of the Rajkot ruler with the proposed institution.

If the promoters of the proposed arts college will consider the matter they will find that it would be more in consonance with the desire of the late Thakore Saheb and more in consonance with the present requirements of Kathiawar if an institution other than an arts college were founded.

There are arts colleges enough and to spare and Their Highnesses the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh and the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar spend one lakh between them to run two fairly efficient colleges which provide good facilities to all the arts students of Kathiawar. The education imparted in the Bahauddin College and in the Samaldas College is of a stereotyped character and such that as in other colleges of the Presidency. not worthy of encouragement. As His Excellency the Governor of Bombay pointed out rightly there is a great need for change and no better change can be available than to run a first rate technical, technological or industrial institution at Rajkot which will provide sound practical training and lessen the acute problem of unemployment in Kathiawar. D. S. Virawala Saheb cannot ignore the fact that in the Agency Service the starting emolument for an arts graduate is Rs. 30 per month and for one vacancy there are scores of applications. What is worse I understand some L.L. Bs' have been expressing willingness to accept these jobs which are hardly good enough for matriculates. If therefore, the philanthropy of the Kathiawar educationists is to result in the erection of a factory with a view to manufacture clerks and teachers it is in the fitness of things that the Bombay University lead by its exalted chancellor gave them to understand that they would tolerate no more of such institutions. —Yours etc.,

R. H. BAXI

Junagadh. September 11.

Imperial Bank Staff

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The annual promotion list of the clerical staff of the Imperial Bank of India announced a few days ago reveals drastic reductions in the increments, especially those given to clerks who joined the Bank before 1928, that is, before the present scale of salaries came into operation. In the case of new entrants promotions to the higher grades were not given on grounds of inefficiency.

The present scale of salaries came into existence in 1928 and for a time applied to new entrants only. In 1931 when the Government effected a cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries of their staff, the Bank followed suit and this cut applied only to clerks who were confirmed in the Bank's service before 1928 under the old scale of salaries.

Government have since restored the cut, but the Bank authorities do not seem to be aware of this fact. In 1933 the old scale of salaries was totally abolished and all clerks were graded according to the present scale. Under this arrangement, the old clerks, who were already victims of a ten per cent. cut, were put to even greater hardship.

Not content with these ruthless reductions, the Bank authorities have reduced their increment this year by 50 per cent. The annual increments of the clerks range between Rs. 1 and 5,—an inadequate reward for a year's strenuous work and one hardly in keeping with the prestige of the foremost banking institution in India.

In the opinion of the local Secretary and Treasurer, the Bombay clerical staff is paid more than in Calcutta and Madras. The salary scales in these three Indian centres were fixed according to the comparative cost of living in the respective cities. The Secretary and Treasurer assures the clerks that the reduction in the increments is only an attempt to bring the salaries of the Bombay centre on a level with that of Calcutta.

One good thing he did was not to attempt to lower the scale to that of Madras. He does not realise, perhaps, that the cost of living in Bombay is higher than that in Calcutta. He is misinformed in suggesting that local banks do not grant annual increments to their staff. The big Indian banks, besides giving their staff annual increments, pay them a bonus and they have better leave rules, too, than the Imperial Bank of India staff.

The leave rules of the clerical staff of the Imperial Bank, moreover, leave much to be desired. They are entitled to fourteen days' leave in a year (casual and privilege), which "cannot be claimed as a matter of right". Though there is separate provision for sick leave, it is customary to mix it up with ordinary leave and thus deprive the clerks of one of their few privileges.

A perusal of the leave rules of the European officers reveals the extraordinary privileges enjoyed by them. They are entitled to 60 days' furlough and besides a month's privilege leave every year of active service.

The Indian Staff Association of the Bank has appealed to the authorities year after year for better salaries and leave rules. But their prayer has fallen on deaf ears.

I trust the shareholders and Directors of the Bank, the former through the Bombay Shareholders' Association and the latter directly, will take up the question with the Bank authorities and try to promote the welfare of the employees of the Bank. —Yours etc.,

AN EX-EMPLOYEE.

Plight Of Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be obliged if you publish the following in your esteemed paper.

It is really surprising to see our friends the so-called Nationalist Depressed Classes not seeing the daily uncivilised and cruel harassing of the Harijans by the Sawarnas. It is, indeed, the bounden moral duty of all Harijans to stand united against the atrocities of the so-called Upper Classes.

The critical juncture created by the incoming Reforms must be a clarion call to all for the formation of a solid front. Let the selfishness of the workers be sacrificed at the sacred altar of our cause.

It is high time now for the Nationalist Depressed Classes to learn the bitter lessons which they got from their allies.

Instead of driving wedges by holding sectional Conferences, can they not use their time and energies for the formation of a Board of Election which will, beyond a shadow of doubt, save much unnecessary double expenditure of the ensuing election.

I am sure Dr. Ambedkar will help all those selfless workers.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. BHOLE.

Poona, Sept. 2.

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16th September
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, September 14.

S.S. Barenfels, Captain J Muller, Agents Lionel Edward, Arrived from Hamburg via Perim.

S.S. Akbar. Captain A Keir, Agents Madhavial and Co., Arrived from Calcutta.

S.S. Durenda, Captain A A Parker, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Karachi via Bhavnagar

S.S. Varela, Captain E H Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Maloja, Captain J B Browning. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Sydney via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, September 14.

S.S. Japan, Captain R Magnuseen, Agents Lionel Edwards, Sailed for Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon.

S.S Jalatarang, Captain N D Anderson, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Calcutta via Cochin.

S.S. Hadiotis, Captain E Maniadis, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Somali, Captain T H Kemp, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

LOADING.

Bombay, September 14.

S.S. British Judge for Abadan.

S.S. Akabahara for Australian and American Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Birk for Rangoon, Colombo and Tuticorin.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, September 14.

1 Japan 3262, Madras, 14-9, L Edwards Ltd.

5 Durenda, 4450, London, 21-9, M M and Coy.

7 Celebes Maru, 4255, Kobe 21-9, O S Kaisha.

9 Barenfels, 4679, N F N F, L Edwards Ltd.

11 Somali, 3522, Japan, 15-9, M M and Co.

14 Tairea, 3766, Durban, 18-9, M M and Coy.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura, 1896, Busra, 18-9, M M and Coy.

4 Vita. 1955, Karachi, 16-9, M M and Co.

16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F, S Tarmahomed and Coy.

PRINCES DOCK

C R Hadiotis, 2639, Rangoon, 15-9, N F Scindia S N Co.

F Islami, 3617, Jeddah, 18-9, T Morrison and Co.

G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.

N Jalatarang, 1464, Calcutta, 15-9, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Cathay, 19-9, P and O S N Co.

Moldavia, 26-9, P and O S N Co.

Carthage, 26-9, P and O S N Co.

Somali 12-9 M M and Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

FROM GERMANY

Barenfels 14-9, L Edwards.

Aagtekerk 18-9 L Edward.

Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM OSLO

Simla 19-9 L Edward.

FROM JAPAN.

Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.

Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BASRA

Bankura, 12-9. M M and Co.

Varela, 14-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Islami 15-9, T Morrison Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.

FOR JAPAN.

Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.

Iwatesen Maru 6-9, O S Kaisha.

Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 18-9, M M and Co.

Varela 19-9, M M and Co.

Somali 14-9, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Tairea, 18-9, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Gambhira 13-9-35

S.S India (boats American Cotton) 13-9-35

S.S. Durenda (boats American Cotton) 13-9-35

S.S. Inverbrank 13-9-35

S.S. Kalavati 13-9-35

S.S. Narkunda (boats) 13-9-35

S.S. Bankura 13-9-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, September 14.

S.S. Maloja, for London:—8 cases rubber canvas Universal Rubber Works, 9 cases goat skins M Nissim and Co.; 29 cases bristles B Phillips and Heyley Ltd.; 308 bags myrabollams R Bachubhai; 530 bags seed T S Thadani and Co.

For Alexandretta:—35 cases cotton yarn M A Al Abdul Razak.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—829 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

S.S. Behar for Havre:—4656 bags castor seed L Dreyfus and Co.; 202 bags gum N Moolji and Co.; 20 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

S.S. Durenda for Hull:—4740 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.; 4480 bags gr. oil cake L Dreyfus and Co.; 7000 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

For London:—2800 bags linseed oil cake M Husein and Sons; 3840 bags gr. oil cake K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—250 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Barenfels for Ghent:—220 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, September 14.

S.S. Wardenfels, agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—614 pkgs. paper; 90 cases fish bolts and nuts; 35 cases dyes; 110 cases h'ware; 35 cases globes; 38 cases beer; 81 cases German silver; 72 cases envelopes; 65 drums magnesium chloride; 75 cases camphor; 500 tins whale oil; 137 gorjes clovestems; 45 cases batteries; 60 cases spirit; 416 cases gl'bangles; 60 cases g'beads; 180 cases machinery; 34 cases toys; 19 cases laboratory appliances; 18 cases stoves; 17 cases china ware; 35 cases woollen goods; 45 cases films; 65 cases lamps; 179 drums bleaching powder; 60 pcs. e'ware; 35 cases machinery parts; 25 cases aluminium sheets; 330 pcs. timber; 450 bundles y.m. sheets and squares.

From Bremen:—387 cases h'ware; 1932 rolls strand wire; 100 bags clay; 123 bundles metal; 415 bundles copper sheets; 100 bags gl'bottles; 814 pcs. aspenwood; 120 brls. gum.

From Antwerp:—1295 cases hard ware; 2591 bundles iron pipes; 35 cases paper; 3395 bundles steel sheets; 35 drums soda; 45 drums chloride of zinc; 43 cases window glass; 99 drums sulphate of sodium; 7210 cases dyes dry; 309 pcs. m.s. plates; 70 casks nitrate of soda; 350 bundles steel bars; 50 bags sulphate of ammonia; 1184 bundles hoops; 850 bundles copper sheets; 57 cases corks; 18 drums nitrate acid; 211 bags dog spikes; 1333 bags sugar; 125 cases aluminium circles; 744 pcs. auto tyres; 550 bags farina; 3490 bundles m.s. sheets; 200 cases waggon parts; 120 bags superphosphate; 240 bags starch; 12 cases raw films; 860 pcs. m.s. joists; 65 bundles ply wood; 1057 cases beer; 90 cases cheese; 100 cases vegetable products; 85 cases wine; 50 bags dextrine; 20 cases salad oil.

U. S. COMMODITY PRICES

		Index number of prices. 1926 eq. 100	Purchasing power of the dollar 1926 eq. 100cts.
Mar. 1934	average	74.3	34.6
June 1934	,,	77.3	29.4
July 1934	,,	77.9	28.4
Aug. 1934	,,	78.3	27.7
Sept. 1934	,,	80.1	24.9
Oct. 1934	,,	79.1	26.5
Nov. 1934	,,	78.9	26.7
Dec. 1934	,,	78.7	27.1
Jan. 1935	,,	81.0	23.4
Feb. 1935	,,	82.0	21.9
Mar. 1935	,,	81.3	23.0
Apr. 1935	,,	81.6	22.6
May 1935	,,	82.3	21.5
June 1935	,,	82.0	21.9
July 1935	,,	82.1	21.9
Aug. 1935	week I	82.9	20.7
Aug. 1935	,, II	83.1	20.4
Aug. 1935	,, III	83.7	19.5

WHAT SENATOR BANKHEAD THINKS?

Silver Act Is For Improvement Of Monetary System

Mr. Wm. D. TenBroeck, Agent for E. J. Schwabach & Co., has issued the following report regarding Cotton News and Silver Guesses:—

SENATOR BANKHEAD

Some indications of what Senator Bankhead is thinking about, comes in this week's mail issues of the Wall Street Journal. They may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. He hopes to force the Administration to restrict the 1936 acreage so much, that the 6,000,000 bales which the Government now controls will be released at prices between 12 and 13 cents.

2. He wants to cut the crop in 1936 to only 8,000,000 bales, with a "strong control programme."

3. Farmers, it is said will have to agree to sign a "voluntary" acreage reduction contract, before they can secure the 10 cent loan.

SILVER BUMPS

We in Bombay remember August 14th probably all too badly. In America, the heavy purchases of holdings of frantic sellers resulted in a press conference of the American Administration. Secretary Morgenthau told reporters that: "The day's purchases of silver exceeded total annual domestic production in 1934, which is estimated at 25,530,000 ounces.

"We haven't stopped buying at all.

"We have bought on other days in proportion.

"Purchases have tended to increase as the market has declined".

LARGEST DAY SINCE PROGRAMME STARTED

Wednesday's purchases were the largest single day's purchases since the silver programme began.

No one would venture a prophecy as to the effect of the announcement on the silver markets of the world, which have been under heavy pressure from India and China recently, but it was pointed out here that insofar as it reassured speculators that America was not abandoning its silver purchase programme it went counter to the Treasury's policy of carrying out the Silver Purchase Act as it attempts to carry out all other laws with enforcement of which it is charged with as little expenditure of public funds as is consistent with the objective.

The Treasury circles where the goal of the Silver Purchase Act was described as being the acquisition of enough silver to bring its ratio to our monetary gold stocks to 25-75, it was explained that the provision for paying up to dol. 1.29 an ounce for silver is regarded as a price limitation rather than as an alternative goal. Thus, the more silver the Treasury can obtain under that figure the better for the taxpayers. Recent uncertainties in world markets have played into the silver buyers' hands in this respect.

OUTLINES SPECIFIC PURPOSES OF ACT

"The true purpose of the silver programme of the Government as set out in the President's message to the Congress of May 22, 1934, and as embodied in the Silver Purchase Act is to improve the monetary system of the country, and, immediately and more specifically, to increase the proportion of silver in the metallic reserve back of our paper currency.

"Commenting on Wednesday's purchases, Secretary Morgenthau observed that it wouldn't take long, at that buying rate, to reach the goal of one-fourth of our total monetary stocks in silver, and added that buying on a declining market had proved to be "good business."

The Secretary said he didn't know to what to attribute the selling, but that sales had been chiefly from Indian and Chinese sources. Purchases have been made in New York and London, he said, and added that stories from London that buying had halted were unfounded.

CO-OPERATION—PERHAPS?

Reports gained ground yesterday that the heavy silver purchases in London by the U. S Treasury are producing a measure of co-operation between the American and British Exchange funds to prevent undue fluctuations in the sterling market.

It is believed the British Stabilization Fund made available to the American Fund up to £3,000,000 in London for the purchase of silver. For this, it received approximately dol. 15,000,000 in dollar balance in New York. This could be accomplished by a book-keeping transfer without direct entry in the market, and is held to be reason why the pound failed to go above the dol. 5 level. Britain is known to favour a considerably lower rate than the present for sterling.

Despite this operation, it has been necessary in the past several days for the British Control to participate actively in the exchange market to keep sterling stable. The American demand for sterling has tended to lift the pound's value in terms of gold, and gold currencies. To offset this, the British control has been maintaining the value of the pound abroad at about 75 francs to the pound and the gold price at slightly over 140s per ounce by selling sterling and buying francs.

Meanwhile, evidence accumulates that silver speculators are not only liquidating former bull positions, but also indicates the possibility that bear positions are beginning to be taken in the white metal.

SILVER & SILVER SHARES

The silver situation has worked itself around to a point where few of the former Wall Street traders who followed this group are willing to attempt guesses on the outlook or make commitments in these shares. The size of the offerings abroad, and the price softness recently in spite of huge United States government purchases, has unsettled confidence regarding the long-term outlook. The silver situation appears to be working into a position as complex and confused as some other New Deal economic experiments, and traders are showing a disposition to move into stocks where the supply and demand factors are more natural.

VIRULENT MALARIA IN BARRAGE LANDS

Government's Measures To Combat Disease

KARACHI, (By Mail).

With the advent of the Sukkur Barrage the population of the tract has increased and with it diseases like malaria. To the extent the agriculturist or the cultivator is enfeebled by constant attacks of malarial fever cultivation of cotton and pickings are also affected. Complaints about the colour of the cotton not being sufficiently bright or of leaves being mixed with kapas have been traced in the last analysis to untimely pickings due to scarcity of labour caused by malarial attacks.

Government have been keeping a close watch on the incidence of malaria in the barrage tract and have been taking adequate measures to combat it, while the cultivators themselves have been showing readiness to benefit by these measures and the treatment offered to them.

One of the measures adopted for dealing with the spread of Malaria is the free supply of Quinine pills to the population. During the years 1931-35, over 2-1/2 lakhs of quinine pills have been distributed free. This meant an expense of Rs. 3,500 of which Government met 2/3rd and the District Local Board 2 1/3rd.

Besides, Quinine and cinchona pills were also sold at half price. During the same period nearly 28,000 pills were thus disposed of at a loss to the District Local Board in the transaction of over 250.

PROBLEM OF FINANCE

In this connection, several suggestions have been made to find the funds for carrying out the programme. It is contended that the local boards in the barrage area have been levying cess almost double that of pre-barrage years. This increased income, it is pointed out, is not the result of any efforts taken by the boards themselves, but of Government providing an assured supply of water and therefore it is but fair that a certain percentage of the local cess should be earmarked for this purpose.

Another suggestion is that a part of the Government's rural upliftment fund should be set apart for this purpose. This has been acted upon as would be clear from the detailed scheme placed before the Assembly by the Government of India.

A third source suggested is the local punchayats. It is proposed that they should be approached to pay 50 per cent of the contributions they received from ginning firms.—A.P.

JUBBULPORE CIVIC ELECTIONS

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14.

To-day being the last day for filing the nomination papers for the election to the Jubbulpore Municipality due on October 15, 113 candidates have filed the nomination papers for 23 elected seats, including one Special Seat for Octro Constituency.

Keen contest is expected in several wards. The scrutiny takes place on September 23, after which the Congress Election Board will announce the names of its candidates. All sitting members except one, have filed the nomination papers.—United Press.

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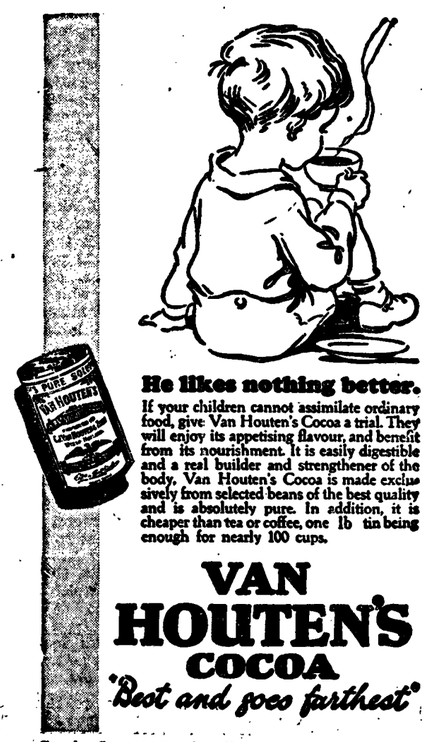

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Bombay Trade Increases Inspite Of Handicaps

PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Board Continues Policy Of Granting Relief By Reduced Rates And Charges

The following are extracts from the Bombay Port Trust administration report for the year 1934-35.

Although the year 1934-35 showed no great recovery of international trade, it can at least be said that it was better than its predecessor. The almost uninterrupted decline that commenced at the end of 1929 slackened off and there was evidently abouyand feeling that the trend of trade was in the process of returning to some kind of stability, though at alow and restricted level In those contries which were free from disturbances to their monetary structure, prices ceased to fall, while in the case of a few articles such as tea, tin and rubber, equilibrium between demand and supply was restored through measures of international control. There was a limited revival of industrial activity and a freer movement of commodities, particularly in the countries belonging to the sterling group.

It is satisfactory to record that the combined measures taken by Government, the Port Trust, the Municipality and the two railways in March 1934 to arrest the diversion of export cotton traffic from this port by reduction in charges amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum were successful, as the export of cotton during 1934-35 recorded an increase of 444,000 bales over the preceding year.

DIVERSION TO KATHIAWAR.

The trade of this port continued to suffer from diversion to the state-aided ports of Kathiawar. In regard to exports, the diversion has been arrested to some extent by the measures taken in regard to cotton, but it has been accentuated in regard to imports. In 1933-34 the imports into Kathiawar ports amounted to Rs. 418 lakhs. In 1934-35 they amounted to Rs. 519 lakhs. Exports from Kathiawar ports amountd to Rs. 246 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs. 149 lakhs in 1934-35.

The principal items of increase under imports were sugar, cotton and silk piece-goods. the major portion of which was despatched to British India.

It is hoped that the reported settlements by the Government of India with the maritime states of Kathiawar will ensure to the Port of Bombay conditions of fair and equal competition in the near future.

A matter for which Bombay has cause for satisfaction is the decision of the Government of India to withraw the permission granted to the Baroda Government in 1931 for the importation into British India of petroleum landed at Port Okha. In their representation to Government on this matter, the trustees had pointed out that the oil trade of Bombay had steadily expanded during the last 20 years and that the Board had, with the sanction and approval of Government expended over a crore of rupees on the provision of special facilities to meet that expansion. A considerable portion of the legitimate trade of this port had already been diverted to Kathiawar by causes beyond its control and Bombay would suffer further if the permission to import petroleum through Port Okha was not withdrawn.

RATES REDUCED.

During the year under review, the trustees continued their policy of granting relief to trade by reductions of rates and charges wherever possible. The principal reductions and the financial sacrifice of revenue which they entailed are summarised below (in lakhs per annum).

Reduction of charges on cotton from 1st April 1934 Rs. 6.75, General relief to leaseholders and tenants, including Cotton Depot and Ryan Grain Market Rs. 3.68; Abolition of initial storage charges at the warehouses Rs. .56; Further reductions in wharfage charges on foreign cotton at the bunders and abolition of B.P.T. Rly. through freight on outward cotton Rs. .81; Reduction of wharfage on manganese ore and the B.P.T. Rly, Local freight charges thereon Rs. .17; Reduction in wharfage on tea cashewnuts, coffee, betelnuts, pepper, spices, cotton waste, sand etc. Rs. .43; Total Rs. 12.40.

BUDGED ESTIMATES.

The revenue estimates for the year were based on an expectation of an improvement of about 2 per cent. in receipts from direct trade sources over the corresponding actuals for 1933-34. The total estimated revenue was Rs. 253.75 lakhs and this figure was reduced to Rs. 247.10 lakhs in the Revisd Estimates prepared in January 1935. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 243.87 lakhs the difference of Rs. 3.23 lakhs being chiefly due to a drop in railway earnings owing mainly to cotton moving late this season and to traffic in February and March being smaller than was anticipated in the Revised Budget. For purposes of comparison the receipts for the six years ending with the year under report are quoted below, the necessary adjustments having been made to allow for equalisation of the surtax throughout the period:—

1929-30	Rs. 297.00 lakhs.
1930-31	Rs. 254.98 "
1931-32	Rs. 232.42 "
1932-33	Rs. 223.76 "
1933-34	Rs. 230.88 "
1934-35	Rs. 229.44 "

The original expenditure estimate of Rs. 253.96 lakhs was reduced, by eliminating all avaoidable items, to Rs. 250.32 lakhs in the revised budget; thanks to further economies effected in all departments the actual expenditure for the year was restricted to Rs. 246.76 lakhs, a saving of Rs. 6.30 lakhs on the original estimate and Rs. 3.56 lakhs on the revised. The ratio of working expens to revenue in the year under review was 51.12 per cent, an increase of about 2 per cent. on the previous year which was due to the necessity of making a contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs to Special Repairs and Renewal account and to enhanced Municipal taxation.

REVISED ESTIMATES

The revised budget , estimates for the year anticipated a deficit of Rs. 3,80,291 under General Account and a surplus of Rs. 58,303 under Pilotage Account; the actual result was a deficit of Rs. 3,83,052 under General Account, which has been met from the accumulated Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 93,846 under Pilotage Account, which has been transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund.

After meeting the year's deficit the Revenue Reserve Fund showed a balance of Rs. 5032 lakhs, the actual market value being Rs. 44.82 lakhs. It will be observed that in addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the accumulated Sinkng Funds and equated loan repayments mount to Rs. 633.83 lakhs, while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 33.69 lakhs have been set aside for spcial purposes, such as fire insurance, depreciation, and emergency replacements. Capital works financed out of Revenue Reserve during the years 1916 to 1921 amounted to Rs. 47 lakhs. No capital loan has been raised for the past ten years, which constitutes a record in the history of the Trust. The capital balances in hand at the end of the year were Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 5,441,000 tons, an increase of 109,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year Imports accounted for about 58 per cent and exports 42 per cent of the total tonnage. The increase in tonnage was equivalent to 3 per cent. Imports increased by 6.6 per cent and exports decreased by 1.1 per cent.

The heaviest decreases in imports were recorded under fuel oil (in bulk) (62,000 tons), kerosene oil (in bulk) (18,000 tons), sugar (18,000 tons), and wheat (7,000 tons). The importations of bulk petrol increased again from 20 million gallons in 1933-34 to 22 million gallons in 1934-35. Increases in imports under oils (vegetable, etc.) (406,000 tons), cotton (143,000 bales) and tea (75,000 packages) are also to be noted.

In the export trade there was an increase in cotton (444,000 bales), packed kerosene oil (370,000 gallons), piecegoods (39,000 bales and cases), and petrol (268,000 gallons), Decreases in exports occurred under seeds (55,000 tons) and wool (28,000 packages).

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the harbour walls (excluding ferry-steamers) totalled 19,04 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,030,637 net register as against 1913 vessels with a tonnage of 5,099,247 in the preceding year.

On the land estates about 26,000 square yards of additional land were taken up on lease or yearly tenancy. The demand for residential sites on the old Cotton Green Apollo Reclamation, which has been laid out as a first class residential area with roads, drainage and a public garden, continued with keenness and six new plots were let on long lease during the year. Negotiations for lease of the few remaining plots which were in hand at the close of the year have since been brought to a successful conclusion.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 1,391,000 tons as against 1,408,000 tons during 1933-34, the principal decreases being in seeds and fuel oil.

After prolonged negotiations, the Board have recently arranged for a contract with the Tata Hydro Electric Agencies, Ltd. for the supply of electrical energy to the Port Trust at a rate substantially lower than the existing contract with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. On the present consumption of electrical energy by the Trust, a saving of about a lakh of rupees per ammum will be effected when the new contract comes into operation after September 1935.

WORKS PROGRAMME CURTAILED.

To avoid any increase in capital charges, the trustees curtailed their works programme by postponing all non-essential items. No frest loan for works expenditure had therefore to be raised during the year. A 3-1/4 per cent. debenture loan for Rs. 24,58,000 of 40 years currency was raised to repay the balances of two 4-1/2 per cent. loans of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs taken from the Government of India in 1916 and 1917. The total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 20,30,34,349 of which Rs. 5,41,10,672 was due to Government and Rs. 14,89,28,677 was on account of the Foreshore Securities and Debenture Loans due to the public.

The total expenditure on Capital account since the constitution of the Trust accounts to Rs. 24,16,02,213 from which Rs. 11,73,994 (being receipts from sale of old plant, etc., paid to Government in reduction of debt to 31st March 1914) has to be deducted leaving Rs. 24,04,28,219. It will be seen that the total expenditure on Capital Account is Rs. 24.04 crores whereas the outstanding debt is Rs. 20.30 crores. Of the latter, a sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs represents unspent Capital balances in hand on March 31 last, so that against an expenditure of Rs. 24.04 crores the trustees have a debt of Rs. 20.27 crores.

The value of the trade of the Port as shown in the Customs returns, inclusive of Government transactions, was Rs. 193 crores, as compared with Rs. 178 crores in the previous year an increase of about 8 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Prices Slightly Easy

We have received the following weekly market report from Messrs Symington & Wilson, dated London, August 28:—

Since our last report the market has been quiet and prices have again eased slightly. Business was done in Standard Sheet on the Spot on Thursday and Friday at 5-3/4d. and to-day at 5-9/16d., these being the highest and lowest prices recorded during the period. At the time of writing there are buyers on the Spot at 5-5/8d. per lb. On the week prices are unchanged for Spot and September and 1/16d. lower for the more distant deliveries.

There has been a moderate amount of buying for Europe and the Home Trade and some orders from America on c.i.f. and also on landed terms. A fair sized shipment to Russia from London combined with small landings resulted in a decrease in United Kingdom stock last week of 922 tons.

STATISTICAL SITUATION

No statistical information of importance has come to hand during the week. The figure of Malayan shipments for August, which is provisionally estimated at about 47,000 tons, should be available by next Wednesday.

In our report last week we referred to the statement by Mr. V. A. Lowinger that the International Rubber Regulation Committee estimated that provided there was no great change in World economic conditions a maintenance of the present exportable percentage.—namely 65 per cent,—would be sufficient to reduce stocks by 200,000 tons between 1st July 1935 and 30th June 1936. We expressed the opinion that the Committee's estimate was over-optimistic.

While we entirely agree that the results of the working of the Rubber Control Scheme up to date are disappointing and believe that the Committee have been inclined to an excess of optimism regarding consumption, there is no need to go to the other extreme as an important firm of Dealers, Messrs. Henry Gardner & Co., Ltd., whose Market Letter was published in "The Financial Times" yesterday would appear to do. As a basis for their calculations they estimate for an average monthly actual consumption figure for the twelve months July 1935 to June 1936 of only 70,000 tons, giving a total of 840,000 tons for the period. Against this they calculate that with the existing percentage of 65 and an addition of 2,000 tons per month from uncontrolled sources shipments could be as follows:—

July|Dec. 1935 about 373,626 tons
Jan.|June 1936 about 399,726.
773,352 „

The figure for July|December 1935 agrees pretty closely with the estimate of 375,000 tons we gave in our report dated 31st July. The figure for January|June 1936 is exactly 65 per cent, for six months of the 1936 basic quota,—which totals 1,193,000 tons for the year,—plus 12,000 tons from areas outside control.

With a consumption of only 840,000 tons stocks would be reduced as Messrs. Henry Gardner and Co., Ltd., state by only 86,648 tons in twelve months.

Rubber control came into existencec on 1st June 1934. Admittedly Rubber Manufacturers had ample warning that control was likely to become operative and laid in supplies accordingly. While part of the June 1934 imports may still represent purchases made in advance of regulation, this would not apply to the later months. The latest period of twelve months for which complete figures are available is the period June 1934 to May 1935.

We have before us two sets of figures, one being that compiled by the I.R.R.C. and the other compiled by the Department of Commerce, Washington, Rubber Division. In the table below we set out these two sets of figures side by side:—

WORLD RUBBER ABSORPTION.

	I.R.R.C. Department Bulletin of Commerce	Rubber Division
	Tons	Tons
June 1934	87.576	87,201
July	68,127	67,838
August	77,973	77,695
September	63,528	63,165
October	70,543	70,096
November	70,522	70.316
Deccember	76.456	73,677
Januar 1935	84,486	85,252
February	80,838	81,667
March	79,770	81,584
April	82,096	83,828
May	81,241	83,095
	923,156	925,414
Average per month	76,930	77,118

In view of the continued expansion of the Motor Industry in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom,—see our Report or 14th August,—as well as elsewhere, there would seem to be no reason to anticipate that actual consumption for the twelve months July 1935 to June 1936 inclusive will be less than that for the twelve months for which figures are given above. A difference of 7,000 tons per month works out at 84,000 tons for a full twelve months, which would give a figure of stock reduction of practically 150,000 tons and we think this is likely to be nearer the mark than the estimate which Messrs. Henry Gardner & Co., Ltd., arrive at in their Market Letter.

In the course of their Market Letter Messrs. Henry Gardner & Co., Ltd., advocate that the rising basic export quotas should be totally abandoned. Earlier in their Letter they comment as follows on these basic quotas:—

"The Control Scheme undoubtedly was introduced in the hope of a much stronger consumption basis than has been proved really to exist. One of the first proofs that this was the view held lies in the fact that the Basic Standard Export was fixed at a rising figure for each year."

The reason that the basic quotas were fixed with a gradually rising scale, the proportionate rise varying for each territory concerned. was in order to do justice to those countries, and particularly the Dutch East Indies, where it was known that large areas of recently planted Rubber existed which were not yet in bearing. It would we think have been impossible to arrive at any basis for regulation had this point not been considered and taken into account. It would not be possible at this juncture to vary the basic quotas. The remedy would be to make a reduction, —if necessary,—in the exportable percentage which would apply equally to all the territories concerned.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

American Treasury Not Following Advance

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have sent us the following weekly report dated 28th August:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £193,251,510 on the 21st inst. as compared with £192,774,495 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £103,264 in bar gold.

In the open market last week about £2,100,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing. Offerings were absorbed by general demand at prices ruling about French exchange parity, the "premium" having entirely disappeared.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 19th inst. to mid-day on the 26th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,404,027
British West Africa	142,742
Tanganyika Territory	10,230
British India	582,036
Australia	481,672
New Zealand	21,905
British Guiana	9,774
France	21,479
Switzerland	11,694
Venezuela	23,942
Other countries	8,181
	£2,717,883

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£54,140
France	798,563
Switzerland	4,200
United States of America	505,065
Venezuela	8,904
Other countries	259
	£1,372,132

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" which sailed from Bombay on the 24th inst. carries gold to the value of about £1,687,000, of which £1,200,000 is consigned to London and £487,000 to New York.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of July 1935:—

	Imports	Exports
British West Africa	£219,806	£ ——
Union of South Africa	5,891,126	——
Southern Rhodesia	408,951	——
British India	1,073,470	10,500
British Malaya	74,314	——
Australia	1,050,235	——
New Zealand	73,153	——
Canada	315,000	——
British West India Islands & British Guiana	16,567	——
Channel Islands	85,338	——
Hongkong	29,626	——
Germany	27,709	915,430
Netherlands	1,363,876	3,719,947
Belgium	20,704	——
France	1,030,415	2,128,966
Norway	——	1,001,143
Switzerland	120,965	753,495
United States of America	1,132	217,388
Venezuela	46,178	——
Central & South America (Foreign Salved from s.s. "Egypt")	40,956	277,485 ——
Other countries	97,467	20,128
	£11,986,988	£9,044,485

SILVER.

Although prices have shown wider movements during the past week, the tone of the market has been quieter.

The feature of the week was the sharp rise in quotations which took place on the 23rd inst. when some moderate buying from India and China on a poorly supplied market carried prices to 29.7/16d. for cash and 29.3/8d. for two months' delivery—rises of respectively 7/16d. and 9/16d. as compared with the previous day.

The American Treasury did not follow the advance, being only willing to buy spot at 29d. to which level the market quickly receded.

The Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold, but have been rather quiet following the difficulties attending the recent settlement in Bombay; conditions in that quarter are, however, happily reported to be now more normal.

China sales have been made, but to a lesser extent, and conditions towards the end of the week became quiet, with no indication of any important change in the near future, although the position as regards forward is still likely to be uncertain.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 19th inst. to mid-day on the 26th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Australia	£43,071
Hongkong	882,500
New Zealand	110,796
Canada	13,837
Japan	633,170
Iraq	30,296
Soviet Union	36,656
Germany	11,528
Belgium	36,077
France	19,796
Egypt	6,400
Gibraltar	2,000
Other countries	4,672
	£1,830,799

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£1,453,565
Netherlands	10,650
Sweden	2,600
Norway	1,150
Aden & Dependencies	3,913
Other countries	1,729
	£1,473,604

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 22nd inst. to the 28th inst. was dol. 4.98-3/8 and the lowest dol. 4.96-1/2.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 24th inst. consisted of about 276,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with 275,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver on the 17th inst.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 13.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	1,254	367	921	289 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	413	70	310	47 „
Exports from U. S. Ports	350	63	431	84 „
Of which to Japan	75	14	113	31 „
Of which to China	—	—	15	1 „
Of which to Great Britain	60	8	68	6 „
Of which to Germany	43	3	74	19 „
Stock at New York	—	5	—	57 „
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,457	—	2,564 „
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,274	—	1,218 „
World's Visible Supply	—	4,651	—	7,329 „
Of which American Cotton	—	3,426	—	5,311 „
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	949	162	935	154 „
Receipts at U.S. Ports	793	215	648	192 „

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

REMODEL JUTE FUTURES MARKET

Muslim Chamber's Appeal To Bengal Government

In a communication addressed to the Bengal Government on the subject of Jute futures market, the Muslim Chamber of Commerce said that the activities of the operators in the Futures market are to a great extent responsible for the recent sharp drop in jute prices.

They further state that the East India Jute Association has continued to function as its contracts are said to be legal under the present law though a very large section of the jute trade have been opposed to its existence. In 1934, the jute trade submitted a memorial to the Government of Bengal and requested them to take steps to close down this market. The East India Jute Association also submitted a counter memorial, and after going into the question, the Government of Bengal came to the conclusion, that they could not interfere into this question, and that the remedy lay in the hands of the trade itself. As a result certain negotiations were carried on between the management of the East India Jute Association and the Jute trade interests and it was agreed to vest the control of the Association into a board of control consisting of the representatives of the various jute interests.

It was expected that the Board of Control would take such steps as would remove the undesirable features of the market about which the trade had complained to the Government of Bengal. But it is regrettable that although the market is now being controlled by the jute trade nothing has been done to safeguard the interest of the jute growers. It is quite possible that because there is nobody to represent the jute growers on the Board their interests are neglected. The evils about which the trade had so much to complain continue not only as before but in a much aggravated form. To mention only one or two instances there is no restriction on working hours. A large volume of business is put through before and after the market is officially closed and business is carried on from early morning to late at night. The total volume of business transacted by members is abnormally large and the Board has taken practically no steps to reduce the daily turnover of business which is something colossal.

The Chamber further state that the peculiar rules governing the Jute Futures market create a premium for the operators.

Owing to this premium jute baling at present has become one of the most profitable business in the world. If a baler purchases ready jute and sells a corresponding quantity in the Futures market and keeps on transferring his sales from one delivery to another he gets a return of about 30 per cent on his capital. There has been a large increase in the number of balers to such an extent that the Calcutta Baled Jute Association has stopped taking new members. Besides balers many parties purchase pucca bales and make sales in the Futures market against their holdings with a view to a good interest yield on their investment.

A very large selling power has thus been created in the Futures market. It is estimated that the combined total selling capacity of balers, holders of ready goods, investment sales by speculators and bear sales has reached the enormous figure of 2 million bales and it is increasing daily. Unless there are speculative buyers for this huge quantity there is always a strong depressing factor present and with the slightest change for the worse in the jute trade condition a steep decline takes place in the Futures market.

This premium in the Futures market has another undesirable effect. It leads to the accumulation of a large number of bales at the port of distribution which prevents the market from rising due to any sudden and unexpected demand, because a large quantity is always available to meet such demand. Besides, it always exercises a depressing influence on prices.

Unless the Futures market is reformed, and consumers operate in it as buyers, it will continue to be a powerful handle in the hands of 'bear' speculators to depress prices.

It is essential in the interest of jute growers that the present conditions should not be allowed to exist. In the opinion of the Chamber, the Government of Bengal should take immediate steps to place this market on a more satisfactory basis. The Chamber suggests that the Government of Bengal should appoint a small Committee to enquire into the working of the Futures market. Jute growing interests should be represented on this Committee. If deemed advisable, an official of some other important Futures market, or a prominent businessman like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who has been the chairman of the East India Cotton Association of Bombay for a number of years may be associated with the Committee. The Committee should have the power to call for the books of accounts of all members of the East India Jute Association with a view to ascertaining the real nature of the transactions carried on there. The Committee should also thoroughly examine the question as to the effects that the operations in the Futures market are having on the interest of the jute growers.

BHUSAWAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Report Of Activities For Year 1934-35

The following are the entracts from the Bhusawal People's Co-operative Bank Chairman's Report for the year 1934-35:—

Under tying circumstances and during critical times the Bank has not only maintained its standard of profits as before it has made steady progress, this year too, all round. The profits of the Bank are on the increase.

In view of the large demand for shares of the Bank, the share capital of the Bank has been increased to Rs. 75,000/- shares of Rs. 10,000/- and over have been already sold.

There were 433 members in the Bank on 1-4-34. Since then with the total membership of the Bank has gone upto 467.

The Bank has been able to secure total deposit of Rs. 4,24,010-14-0. This undoubtedly indicates the growing confidence of the public in the Bank.

The total outstanding loans during the year amounted to Rs. 2,7,6,920-15--6 including the outstanding loans of last year. The repayment towards loans is Rs. 3,08,249-6-3. Overdue outstanding is Rs. 14,724-0-3 which works out at 4.44 per cent. only.

The Bank is maintaining the standard of fluid resources and Rs. 1,89,669-5-4 are on hand and in Banks.

The Bank had made a net Profit of Rs. 17,163-12-9 which is available for distribution. As per revised rule No. 24 under the Act, the Bank cannot declare a Dividend of more than 7½ per cent. through the Bank is in a position to declare a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. The Board therefore, recommends the distribution of Profits under various heads such loans to members and employees, propaganda find etc.

Speculation In Cotton Dormant

Favourable Weather And Trade Buying

Southern Hedge-Selling And Foreign Buying

FARMERS LIKELY TO SELL FREELY AND RECEIVE BONUS

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

The New York cotton futures market was steady on favourable weather being counterbalanced by trade buying and Liverpool buying.

It is believed that delay in payments of loans, the farmers will be induced to sell freely and receive bonus. There was utter absence of any speculative activity and the market was featureless. There was some Southern hedge selling which was absorbed by foreign buying.

Business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points during the day. The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 10.41 and was soon quoted 10.40 which was the lowest for the day. Later on prices improved 3 points and October was quoted 10.43. The market closed at a decline or one point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was dull and featureless. The market closed at a decline of one to three points and spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 10.65c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with October 5.73. There was Manchester selling and daily hedge selling met with trade calling. The market was featureless. Near positions strengthened with cessation of October liquidation. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.17d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 4.95, January 4.74 and March 4.74.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed unchanged and Uppers futures advanced 3 to 4 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet under scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 6 to 2 points and Ashmouni futures closed 3 to 7 points lower.

LOAN PAYMENTS

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Market proved to be a tame affair with Southern selling being set off by foreign purchases. The lateness of crop and slightly uncertain weather has delayed interior arrivals, but heavy arrivals are expected during the next fifteen days. Additionally, the important hedging has been as yet withheld owing to farmers taking time to digest the Administration instruction forms over bonus and loan. With the payment of loan being delayed until December, the farmers have no other alternative but to sell out more freely and receive the bonus. Good trade calling. America featureless. Bullish.

New York.—Market showing good resistance. Believed crop prospects are declining.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept. 14.

October	10.31
December	10.35
January	10.39
March	10.43
May	10.51
July	10.57
Middling Spot	10.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Sept. 14.

October	10.27
December	10.30
January	10.34
Middling Spot	10.57

New York 10-55 and Noon Call: Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

September	5.87
October	5.78
November	5.70
December	5.69
January	5.69
February	5.70
March	5.71
April	5.71
May	5.71
June	5.71
July	5.71
August	5.69
Middling Spot	6.22

To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations:

October	5.76
January	5.68

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

October	7.68
November	7.70
November	7.70
January	7.61
March	7.59
May	7.57
July	7.56
F.G.F. Spot	8.10

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.12
Fine	5.27
Superfine	5.42
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.04
Superfine	5.20
Choice	5.34
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.79
Fully Good	3.89
Fine	4.01
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.89
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.12

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 14.

Spot	29-3/8
Forward	29-7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 14.
Gold Bars, Fine per oz £7|0|7-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept. 14.
The market was unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept. 14.

T.T. London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.95-1/8
Paris	75.09
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.35
Brussels	29.31-1/2
Milan	10.75
Berne	15.21-1/2
Prague	119.56

SEEDS.
London. Sept. 14.
Linseed La La Plata Hull c.i.f.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct. sellers £11-15-0.
Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct. sellers £11-18-9.
Rapeseed Toria Hull|Cont't c.i.f. ton: Sept.|Oct. sellers £13-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton:—Sept|Oct. sellers £12-5-0.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 10-24 a.m.)	10.43
N. Y. October Lowest 10-6 a.m.)	10.40—03
Liverpool October Highest	5.76+02
Liverpool October Lowest	5.73—01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in August at 418,000 bales. The Average Consumption per working day during August, was 19,000 bales.

Messrs Piroshaw R. Vakharia and Co. have received to-day the following Cables from their Foreign Friends.

Liverpool.—"There was trade calling Otherwise market was featureless. Near positions strengthened with cessation of October liquidation. Closed steady."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Quiet and steady market.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 14.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/4
Bank selling T T 268 3/4
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 7/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 137 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 3/4 13th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/1 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 7/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 14th inst.
Java/London 7.32 14th inst.
London/Paris 75.01 13th inst.
London/Belgium 29.28 1/2 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.19 1/4 13th inst.
London/Italy 60 62 13th inst.
London/Berlin 12.28 1/2 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 13th inst.
London/New York 4.94 3/16 13th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.33 3/4 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 12th inst. £7-0-10 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 3/8 12th inst. 29 9/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 3/8 12th inst. 29 5/8 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 12th inst. 65 3/4 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 12th inst. 5/8 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 12th inst 3/4 per cent 13th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Loans Easily Obtainable

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept. 14

The desire keep funds liquid owing to the present political disturbance was reflected in a large amount of capital available for short term engagement consequently loans were easily obtainable.

Owing to 3 months' treasury bill issues now becoming popular as also latter half of December maturities, competition was naturally keener with a resultant drop in the average rate of allotments but this week's setback was greater than expected and caused a good deal of disappointment.

Wall Street opened steady. The sentiment was optimistic.

STERLING & GOLD CURRENCIES

British control to-day was compelled to step in, to prevent an undue rise in sterling in terms of gold currencies which authorities in city circles were viewing with disfavour. It is realised while M. Laval's speech caused increased confidence in sterling nevertheless the movement thither also largely accelerated by the fear that the meeting of the Netherlands parliament on Tuesday will entail difficulties regarding the application of the economy bill hence there was sudden weakness in the spot guilder resulting in large gold shipments towards New York while discount on three months' guilder widened to 30 cents representing 16.3 per cent per annum paid as insurance against the risk of depreciation in guilder.

Other gold currencies were sympathetically affected though actual dealings were small.

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Exports U. K.	50
Exports Continent	7836
Exports China	7800
Exports Japan	10758
Exports Coast Ports	759
Exports U. S. A.	75
Exports Total	29278
Same period 1934	35868
Same period 1933	15738
Same period 1932	54072
Same period 1931	40280
Tata Stock Sept. 12	487666
Tata Stock Sept. 12 1934	776141

LONDON OILS
London, Sept. 14.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Sept. sellers 22|9.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan|April sellers 22|9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 14.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb.—Closed.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Sept. 14.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels: Oct. sellers 28|9.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Oct. sellers 27|9.
South Australian (Wheat) Parcels: Sept. sellers 30.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, Sept. 14.
The market was unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Sept. 14.
The market was closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Following a small decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 200 for Broach A|M delivery and advanced to Rs. 200|4. At this level there was some realising by bazar operators and prices declined to Rs. 199|8. Later on the market was steady at around this level but business was restricted.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and in the local market prices declined to Rs 198|8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M	199	4
Oomra D|J	180	0
Bengal D|J	135	8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Sept 14

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Broach No. 2	224	221	217	212
Punjab Ame	245	242	238	233
Surat	296	293	289	284
Rajpipla	296	293	289	284
Navsari	301	298	294	289

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 14.

Bengal Superfine	153/154
Bengal Fine	146/148
Bengal F.G.	142/143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146/148
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142/143
Wardha-Hingt	202/203
Nagpur Savner	204/205
Pundhurna	192/193
Yeotmal	192/193
Arvi	190/191
Ellichpur	190/191
Berar	188/190
Khamgaon	190/192
Mulkapur	187/188
Khandesh	187/188
Jalna/Sailu	187/188
Burwah Sanavad	190
Broach Fine	220/225
Punjab/American	225/230
Punjab/American mix (31-3-36) Rs. 22	215/220
Cambodia	275/280
Cambodia 2nd crop	235/240
Compta Good	235/245
Bagalkot	225/230
Western	225/230
Kampala	328
Busoga	325
Jinja	318
New Manza.	304

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair, local thunder showers in Florida.

CENTRAL:—Fair, little change in temperatures.

WEST:—Cloudy showers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Sept 14

In full-pressed bales	Since 2 days	1st Sept This year
Khandesh	...	187
Central India	...	98
Barsi and Nagar	143	17
Berar	...	242
Total Oomras	143	654
Dholera	...	1,537
N W Provinces	51	51
Rajputana	4	191
Sind-Punjab	21	1,053
Broach	...	10
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Westerns-Northerns	...	675
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	352
American	...	627
Egyptian and African	43	2,616
Total	263	8,047

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 12th Sept Yesterday.	This year
Europe	899	7,961
Japan and China	1,905	11,558
Coast Ports	...	759
Up-country by Rail	...	5,234
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	3,796
Total	2,804.	29,308

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 13-9-35	792000	648000
Receipts yesterday 13-9-35	52000	65000
Exports to date 13-9-35	350000	431000
Stock at Ports 13-9-35	1457000	2564000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-9-35	1274000	1218000
Stock at Liverpool 13-9-35	475000	972000
Visible Supply 13-9-35	3426000	5311000
Quantity in sight 13-9-35	1254000	921000
Quantity out of sight 13-9-35	949000	935000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 143 December 124 January 121 March 120 May 113 at Cross Rate 4.94 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 198—Liverpool May 1936 5.70 Rs. 50 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 198—New York May 10.62 Rs. 41 at Cross Rate 4.94 5/8

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Sept. 14.

Groundnut Oil Rs. 4/8, Jota Re 0/5/0, Groundnuts September Rs. 2/14, January Rs. 2/5/6, Ready Rs. 2/14/, Sugar Ready Rs. 4/12/10 1/2, Hira Rs. 4/15/1 1/2, Moti Rs. 4/14/3. Shipment August Rs. 4/0/6, September Rs. 4/ October Rs. 3/15/6 November Rs. 4/0/6, Sutar Gold Mohore Rs. 29, Jota Rs. 1/12.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 13.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Power and Light Com.	7
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pdd.	64
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd.	77
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A.	85
Columbia Gas	13
United Corpn.	5
American Tel. and Tel.	141
Western Union Telg.	50 1/2
New York Central	25 1/4
Pennsylvania R. R.	29
Great North Pfd.	27
Bethelehem Steel	40
United States Steel	46 1/2
American Smelting	50
Int. Nickel of Canada	29 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	405
Anaconda Copper Mining	20 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	61
International Harvester	59
Allis Chalmers	28
Mesta Machine	35
General Motor	45 3/4
General Electric	34
Bendix Aviation	23
Mid. Con. Petroleum	10
Socony	11
Plymouth Oil	10
National Distillers	30
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	29 1/4
New Y.N. and Hartford Pfd.	14

Market moderately lower on heavy realizing towards close.

Carloading up 28,900.

Total business 2 million.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 199 1/4; Highest 199 1/4; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 198 1/4.

Oomra D/J Op 178 3/4; Highest 179; Lowest 178; Closing 178 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 135; Highest 135; Lowest 134; Closing 134 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 4 1/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The local silver market was easy to-day on selling by professional operators. The market opened at Rs. 67|1 and declined to Rs. 66|14. There was absence of any important buying and the undertone of the market was easy. The gold market was also quiet with scattered selling. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted at 1.6 7|16.

Ready Silver	66	12	0
First Settlement	66	13	0
Second Settlement	67	1	0
Ready Gold	34	13	6
First Settlement	34	13	6
Second Settlement	34	13	9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept. 13.

September	66.35 plus 40
December	66.80 plus 60
March	67.18 plus 58

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 13.

Spot Silver remained again unchanged at 65 3|8 cents.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 11.

"Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., report:—The tone has been slightly firmer, the Indian Bazars and China having given support, whilst there has also been some speculative demand for forward delivery. India and China also sold but the American Government although not always willing to follow upward movements has made further purchases for prompt delivery. No important change is looked for in the immediate future but the undertone is good."—Reuter.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 1,24,66,584 was shipped from Bombay for Europe and America by the P and O mail boat 'Maloja,' on Saturday, September 14.

Of this, gold worth Rs. 19,36,998 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 2,42,961 was for New York, optional Montreal, London, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 35,48,357 was for New York via London and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,45,43,42,081.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL
Bombay, Sept 14

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash buyers	£34-2-6
Standard Copper Cash sellers	£34-3-9
Standard Copper 3 months	£34-11-3
Electrolytic copper	£38-5-0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle 9 cents	
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/8 cents	
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-12-0	
Copper Sheets Rs. 36	
Copper Asño Rs. 35-14-0	
Tone: Firm	

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 11th September	736
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	7,785
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	28,045
Decrease	20,260

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The share Bazar remained closed to-day for forward business. The clearing passed off satisfactorily. It is said that some two small parties were in difficulties but they were accommodated. In the cash section there was little business and prices show no change.

During the early part of the day there was fairly good enquiry in securities market and 3½ per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 89/7 but later on there was some selling which depressed prices to Rs. 89/3.

The Share Bazar will open on Monday for forward business.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions. The Prices fluctuated with in very narrow limits of an anna per cwt. Demand for Ready Sugar steamers afloat continued on a fairly good scale. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/14 and Rs. 13/13/3
August Rs. 4/2 and 4/1/6;
September Rs. 4/0/3 and 3/15/9
Oct/Dec. Rs. 4/0/3 and 3/15/9
Jan/Mar. Rs. 4/1 and 40/6.
African Ready Sugar Rs. 13/12/9 and 13/12.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Tairea arrived during the week with about 18500 bags of African Sugar:

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—

Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of August estimated at about 4745 bags, as against 1195 bags during the same month of the last year. Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the first week of September estimated at about 1435 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 65000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/13/6 per cwt.
Tranehipment Rs. 4/4 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S. S. Begum Rs. 4/1/9 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 4/1/9 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 3/15/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 4 per cwt
F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Mar. Rs. 4/0/9 per cwt
F. B. H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept 14

Jutes ruled firm and fair business was put through. Coals were kept steady. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special importance. Government securities opened firm, but closed slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: 3 per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/5 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/3; 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 114 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank of India 122

Railway: Darjeeling Himalayan pref

Coals: Bhulanbararee 6/10; Bokaro and Ramgur 3/4 cum div; New Beerbhoom 10/8; Senda 9/12 cum div.

Jutes: Anglo India 392 small lots; Auckland 201/8; Bally 182; Barnagore 134 small lot; Cheviot 186/8 small lot; Champdany 169 small lot; Clive 25/12; Fort William 273/8; Ganges 295; Howrah 46/6; Hukumchand 11/4; Kamarhatty 469; Kankinarrah 396 small lots; Lansdowne 139; National 22; New Central 309; Northbrook 39/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/11 ex div; Bengal Iron 3/14; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 177; Sugars: Basti 196; Nawabgunj 134; Teas: Bishnauth 25/4; East India 10; Gohpur 4/14.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept.14.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/2

TAX FREES
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)
3 per cent 1941/54 New Loan 97/5
3 per cent 1941 101/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/2
4 per cent 1943 107/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 109/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE
4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent H I 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 90/12 and declined to Rs. 90. Later on the market was steady at Rs. 90/8.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.
London, Sept. 13.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 82
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 93 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 104 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 112
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 5/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 3/8
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New 1/2 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 53 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Badwin Mine. During the month of August 40,741 tons of ore were mined. 34,700 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,869 tons of Leady Concentrates.

13,348 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 7,100 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—
5,880 tons Refined Lead
480,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 7,099 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.350 ounces of Silver, 4.140 per cent Lead, 56.780 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 750 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulate smelter by by-products and 6,260 tons Copper Ore.

150 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 405 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 299 tons recovered from the E of smelting of Copper Ore.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Sept 14

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 31/4; Highest Rs. 31/5; Lowest Rs 31; Closing Rs. 31/3

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/5/9; Lowest Rs. 6/5/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/5/9

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/5/3; Highest Rs. 6/5/7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/4/8; Closing Rs. 6/5/6

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/9; Lowest Rs. 25/7; Closing Rs. 25/10

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/12/6; Highest Rs. 2/13; Closing Rs. 2/12/10 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Sept 14

Wheat	7,712 cwts.
Linseed	12,151 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	75 cwts.
Gingellyseed	680 cwts.
Poppyseed	168 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,850 cwts.
Castorseed	387 cwts.
Rice	4,568 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,190 cwts.
Gram	802 cwts.
Joowar	198 cwts.
Barley	20 cwts.
Bajree	894 cwts.
Coal	1,112 tons.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1935

A Civilian Of Very Rare Type

Sastri Unveils Bust Of Late Sir W. Wedderburn

EX-PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS & HIS SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

"Sir William was a civilian of a very very rare type. What he took away from India in the shape of money, in the shape of experience, and in the shape of brilliant career, he gave back to her in every possible shape."

Ex-President Of Congress

Thus observed the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar paying a glorious tribute to late Sir William Wedderburn, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, whose bust Mr. Sastri unveiled to-night at the Gokhale Hall before a large and distinguished gathering.

UNALLOYED SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

Mr. Sastri, in his characteristic terseness gave a succinct account of the distinguishing features of the life of Sir William. Having had opportunities for studying at close range the dominant traits of the great Englishman's mental composition and character, Mr. Sastri said that the striking keynote in the late Sir William's attitude towards India and Indian problems was one of unalloyed and intense sympathy.

INSPITE OF CALUMNIES

Undeterred by the calumnies of his fellow-countrymen and in spite of the fact that those dear and near to him, his brother, brother's wife and child were killed in the Indian Mutiny just 2 years before Sir William joined Civil Service, he continued to take the profoundest interest in the reallsation of higher destiny to which India was, in a divine scheme of things, committed to.

UNLIKE MR. HUME.

Mr. Sastri specifically referred to the fact that unlike Mr. Hume who often gave vent to feelings of disappointment at the attitude of certain Indian friends, Sir William never, in the course of his life, had even once entertained or gave expression to feeling of dissatisfaction with the policy or conduct of any of the Indian friends.

HIS FORGIVENESS & FORBEARANCE

The outstanding features of Sir William's disposition were forgiveness and forbearance. In the midst of trying situations Sir William used to rise to the height of occasion and maintain complete mental equipoise.

Mr. Sastri referred with emotion to the tender relations that existed between the late Mr. Gopala Krishna Gokhale and Sir William. The relationship that naturally exists between master and disciple, or father and son, Mr. Sastri said, has been overwhelmingly transcended by the tenderness and intensity of the relationship which existed between Mr. Gokhale and Sir William.

SASTRI & PENTLAND.

Sir Wedderburn's services to the individual Indians were innumerable. In this connection Mr. Sastri referred to a personal incident. Having been shadowed by the C. I. D. officers Mr. Sastri approached Sir William through Mr. Gokhale with the result that Lord Pentland, who then came to India as Governor of Madras, showed great respect towards Mr. Sastri.

SURE TOKEN OF LOVE.

Lastly, illustrating the great concern Sir Wedderburn displayed towards India's economic welfare, Mr. Sastri said, when a purse of Rs. 30,000 was to be presented to Sir William as a token of love and affection by the people of India, he said:—"Cut it down to hundred rupees. If you can give that with love and affection that will do. Let not India throw away Rs. 30,000 upon me."—United Press.

Capture Legislatures & Show Up Hollowness Of 'Reforms'

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD PLANS ALL-INDIA CAMPAIGN TO SET UP CANDIDATES

The necessity of working the new reforms as embodied in the Government of India Bill, in order to show their hollowness and thus pave the way for further advancement in self-government, was emphasized by Nawab Ismail Khan, President of the Muslim Unity Board, in an interview granted to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", at the Khilafat House, on Sunday morning.

The Nawab was of further opinion that it was essential that the Progressive elements in the country should enter the new Legislatures so as to shut out those other elements in the country who were prepared to go to the Legislatures and take orders from the Government.

AN ALL-INDIA CAMPAIGN

With this end in view, the Muslim Unity Board is shortly going to launch an intensive all-India campaign and set up candidates from all provinces in India, to contest seats in the different provincial legislatures as well as in the Federal Legislature.

The campaign will start from next month and branches of the Muslim Unity Board will be set up in the different provinces of India to bring about a complete success of this move.

"It is the definite opinion of the Muslim Unity Board," said Nawab Ismail Khan, "that people representing Progressive elements should accept offices and make the best use of whatever reforms are embodied in the Government of India Bill, although they fall short of our expectations and aspirations. The Board will instruct its representatives to work in conjunction with other Progressive elements returned to the Federal and provincial legislatures by other Progressive parties."

SHOW UP THEIR HOLLOWNESS

"The Muslim Unity Board will put up candidates who will work the reforms to the utmost capacity and show their hollowness. This would also mean an attempt to keep out, those parties who will take orders from the Government, from entering the Legislatures."

JOBBER'S DISMISSAL AND ITS SEQUEL

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The operatives of Rajratna Naranbhai Mill situated at Petlad in Baroda State struck work owing to the dismissal of one of the jobbers but as the matter has been referred to arbitration consisting of Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary of Textile Labour Association. The men have resumed work.—A.P.

CONGRESS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Rajen Babu's Plans For Fitting Celebrations

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The Congress Office is humming with extra work from the time of the arrival of the President at the Headquarters. The President is very busy with the various things connected with the forthcoming A. I. C. C. and Working Committee meetings, and the celebration of the Golden Jubilee. He is also revising the history of the Congress, before passing it to print.

An important new feature connected with the Golden Jubilee celebrations is, it is understood, the decision for bringing a number of brochures on various subjects of national importance. The President, it is learnt, has requested leading writers and thinkers of India to send contributions which are popular exposition of vital questions affecting the people of India and which will be translated into provincial vernaculars for the education of masses.—United Press.

QUADRUPLETS

SIHORA, Sept. 14.

Mst Chamia Te'in of village Agria is reported to have given birth to four babies at a time.

Of these, one died immediately after its birth, while the surviving three are keeping in good health.—United Press.

HANSRAJ FOR ASSEMBLY

Rajen Babu's Appeal To Jullundar To Vote For Him

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following:—

Raizada Hansraj has been set up as the candidate on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board for the vacancy caused by the very sad and premature death of Lala Faqir Chand M.L.A. To the people of the Jullundur district the name and services of Raizada Hansraj needs no introduction. He has ever been in the forefront of the national movement and has evaded no responsibility and shirked no sacrifice. The Congress has thought of putting him much against his own personal inclination as the Assembly needs good men at this juncture. The Congress Party has shown what it can do in the Assembly and at this juncture when fresh repressive measures are on the legislative anvil we need a man of the type and stamp of Raizada Hansraj.

I, therefore, ask the Jullundur Constituency to support wholeheartedly Raizada Hansraj and thus show not only its regard for the high personal character of the candidate but also its unstinted regard for the greatest organisation which has consistently fought for the freedom of the country.—United Press.

JUBILEE FUND TO TOTAL 130 LAKHS

Lady Willingdon Expresses Thanks For Generous Response

SIMLA, September 13.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon expresses in an announcement her satisfaction that Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund will nearly total Rs. 130 lakhs. Her Excellency expresses her thanks to the people and Princes of India for the generous response they made to her appeal for the fund.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND.

The Countess of Willingdon held a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Silver Jubilee Fund on 12th instant to decide what principles should govern the distribution of the balance which will remain in the fund after the cost of the local jubilee celebrations, sums donated for special purposes, and administration expenses have been deducted. This balance which will amount to well over a crore of rupees is to be devoted, to four All-India institutions, viz., the Indian Red Cross Society, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, St. John Ambulance Association and Indian Army Benevolent Fund.

It was decided that out of this balance various provinces, States and administrations should have returned to them 70 per cent of their remittances for expenditure on medical and health measures within their own areas, exceptions being made in the case of Burma, Andamans and Aden which will receive their remittances back in full.

Cr. L. A. Bill Back In Assembly To-day?

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Associated Press of India understands that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in its recommended form will be taken for consideration in the Assembly in the afternoon session to-morrow.

After the Viceroy's address the House will adjourn till after lunch.—A.P.

PROBLEMS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

All-India Conference To Be Held At Delhi

The first Punjab Local Self-Government Conference held at Lahore during the Easter holidays under the presidentship of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, had passed a resolution agreeing to hold an All-India Local Bodies' Conference in Delhi early next year.

In accordance with that resolution the Conference will be held at Delhi.

SUBJECTS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

The experiences gained by different local bodies in matters of sanitation, public health and medical relief, in road-making, in expansion of education, in water-supply and drainage schemes, in the policies of levy of taxation, and raising of loans and in matters of public utility services, will be pooled together, such as Franchise, (Electorate, Nominations to local bodies, Financial and borrowing powers, Government control over local bodies, Allocation of separate heads of revenue to local bodies, and Formation of an all-India union of local authorities will also be discussed.

His Excellency the Viceroy will be requested to open the Conference. In all a three-days' session is proposed. Besides resolutions on the subjects mentioned above and the formation of an All-India Union, papers will be invited from experts at the Conference giving an opportunity to delegates to discuss them.

EXPENSES OF CONFERENCE.

The expenses of the Conference, which will be about Rs. 5,000, will be met from the following:—Government of India will be requested to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 at least. Delegation fee of Rs. 10 per delegate will be charged; Reception Committee membership fee; Any surplus remaining after meeting the expenses of the Conference will go towards the funds of the All-India Union.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW SIND

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

Enquiries made in the official circles disclose that it is now definite that the first Governor of the new Reforms will be Sir Lancelot Graham, now Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Sir Lancelot is a Bombay civilian who is familiar with the affairs of that Presidency including Sind.—United Press.

Akola Merchants Condemn Income-tax Condition On Voting Rights

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, (By Mail).

At a public meeting held on 11th instant the Akola merchants passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the C.P. Government's announcement to enfranchise the C.P. and Berar Chambers of Commerce but at the same time condeming the restriction on voting rights by the imposition of the condition of a minimum income tax of Rs. 6,000.

Dr. SHELDRAKE'S LECTURE AT BROACH

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, September 12.

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake arrived here on Tuesday last, and received by the local Muslims. He addressed a largely attended public meeting on Wednesday, at the Town Hall giving a graphic description of the various Muslim activities throuhout the world. He praised Chinese Muslims for their national outlook, and exhorted the audience to preserve unity. "You have one God, one Prophet and one Book and why should you not try to be a one solid nation?"

JOIN CONGRESS AND LIBERATE INDIA

Mrs. Lakshmipathy's Call To Tinnevelly Women

(From Our Correspondent)

TUTICORIN (By Mail).

Presiding over the Tinnevelly District Women's Conference on September 9 Mrs. Lakshmipathi M.L.C. said that the country was acutely suffering from depression on all sides and it can hope to revive only when it is free. Congress was the only organisation fighting for the freedom of the country and benefit of the masses.

Signor Mussolini talking about Abyssinia said the other day that the coloured races were barbarous and uncivilised. Can Indian women take the remark lying down? Fight for freedom, renovate the country, and make it the proudest of all nations.

The Congress after undergoing severe struggle has changed its war tactics and taken to Council entry and capturing local bodies. Indian women should support the Congress candidates everywhere, and teach the Justice Party a lesson.

In conclusion, she exhorted the ladies to join the Congress in large numbers, carry out the constructive programmes of the Congress.

YOUTH MUST FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Tinnevelly Conference Wants Removal Of Ban On Offices

(From Our Correspondent)

TUTICORIN (By Mail).

A conference of Hindi lovers of Tuticorin passed a resolution expressing their gratitude to all those institutions and schools which are encouraging Hindi and appealing to others to do the same.

YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

Presiding over the Tinnevelly District Youths' Conference Mr. S. Venkataraman expressed at the outset the joy of the youths of the country at the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In all parts of the world he said great changes were taking place in the social and political spheres and old orders and meaningless superstitions were thrown off. India also was making attempts to bring about changes in her political state. Coming at the present juncture the youths of the present day must try to bring about the liberation of the country which was their only goal. Unfortunately for the country there was a section which cried against the youths participating in the politics. The history of all nations showed that youths alone were responsible for the liberation of their countries. Fighting for freedom and getting renowned fame was much better than the English Education and consequent unemployment.

Talking about the constrructive programme Mr. Venkatarama said that an establishment of provincial youth league to carry out the programme of the Congress was necessary. In all subject nations they can only be two parties the ruling class and the ruled. The Congress is the only organisation fighting for the liberty of the country and there can be no party against it.

Talking about the socialists Mr. Venkataraman said he welcomed such parties but they should know that Mahatmaji was the greatst socialist and many Congressmen are socialists in their outlook. The programme of the youths must be to carry out through their youth league, the Congress programme; co-operation with local Congress Committees, enlisting Congress members, helping the Congress in elections, spreading Swadeshi and village reconstruction.

A resolution urging upon the Indian National Congress to remove the ban on the acceptance of ministerial offices was passed.

Congress, Master Of Its Own Strategy

Mr. Santanam's Plea For Uncompromising Opposition To New Constitution

MADRAS, September 14.

"Fight the British vested interests at the Centre and fight Indian vested interests in the Provinces."

This must be the slogan of the Congress under the New Constitution said Mr. K. Santhanam, Editor of the "Indian Express", presiding over the Nannilam Taluka Political Conference, held at Koradacherry, to-day.

Mr. Santanam said:—"The one great political issue before the country is how the Congress should react to the imposition of the New Constitution. It is needless for me to analyse in detail the features of that Constitution. I can describe them in two sentences. In the Centre, the British vested interests are to remain supreme and the princes are to be marshalled in their serried ranks to act as buffers to the onslaught of the forces of nationalism. In the provinces, on the other hand, the local vested interests the land-owners, usurers, capitalists, and upper middle classes are to run the government for their own profit. It is true franchise is to be extended in a liberal fashion. But, no good which filters down to the masses can accrue from it. Between the Second Chamber, the Governor's special powers and statutory restriction any genuine attempt at social reconstruction will only bring about a political deadlock.

CONGRESS AND ITS PLEDGE

"In its last session, the Congress declared its rejection of the New Constitution. During the Assembly elections, this issue was put before the electorate and elicited universal approbation. Nothing has happened since then to justify a change of view. So, I do feel that the Congress leaders should proceed to fulfil that pledge. The word "rejection" is rather unhappy. But, it only means persistent and stubborn opposition till the scheme is substituted by another acceptable to the people.

SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY

"The Congress must continue to offer uncompromising opposition to the New Constitution. But, it is master of its own strategy. Congressmen should not care for what its critics think is the implication of "rejection". Those aspects call for two different lines of attack. In the Centre, Congress has to don the nationalist armour and fight the British interests. In the provinces it has to put on the socialist armour and fight the Zamindar, the absentee landlord, the usurer and the capitalist. I do not mean by socialism the perfect state of which Communalists dream. I mean only the direction of policy. Any process by which the masses will get an ever-increasing share of the fruit of their toil is Socialism. I am not anxious for the immediate or even final expropriation of the landlord. But, I do want and I believe that 90 per cent of Congressmen do want that the first charges on the product of the land or factory should be food, clothing, housing, education and sanitation of the workers. If there is a surplus after all these minimum demands are met, I am not such a fanatic as to say that it is the bureaucrat and not the landlord or the industrialist that should take it.

THEIR SLOGAN

So then my slogan is "fight the British vested interests at the Centre and fight the Indian vested interests in the provinces". The strategy must be different for the two. In the Centre, I think the Congress should adopt three steps:—

(1) It should boycott elections to the Council of State.

(2) It should capture as many seats as possible in the Assembly to form an effective party of obstruction.

(3) The Congress Party should refuse to take office or any part in the joint sittings of the Assembly and the Council of State.

"A policy on the above lines is the utmost opposition which the Congress can offer on constitutional lines.

BEWARE OF REACTIONARIES!

"In the provinces, such a simple strategy will not do. If again the reactionaries are allowed to get into office, they will continue to demoralise the country by stirring up every kind of communal, caste, and other jealousies so that they might exploit to the utmost the ignorance and superstition of our masses. Hence, the provincial social reconstruction at any cost. My socialist friends take it for granted that the latter is an impossibility. It may be so but it is wrong to be dogmatic. It is wrong for the Congress to say that even if the Congress party in a province can make an attempt at drastic reduction of salaries, tax the zamindars, reduce the taxation of poor ryots and other urgent reforms, it shall not allow that province to do so. The best thing is to preserve entire freedom of action. I generally agree in this matter with the views of Mr. C. R. Reddi expressed in his presidential address at the Tinnevelly Political Conference."—United Press.

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